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For the National Era. THE DIFFERENCE, AND WHAT MADE IT. BY THE AUTHOR OF "CLOVERNOOK."

When it was baked, the good old lady held it up in triumph. A white linen towel, she had spun and woven, prevented the dish from burning her hands; while she advised Matilda to take a lesson of her old mother—begin right, and not humor John to all his whims, but to always use her own wit when she knew she was in the right-urging that in this particular instance she had, as the fruits of her pru dence, the beautifulest pie she ever see; whilst if she had minded "Robinson," she would have had a batch that nobody could eat, and that would have aggravated her whenever she

thought of it. "Well, well, mother," said the Judge, as she brushed the ashes from the corner with the wing of a turkey, "your judgment is generally pretty correct; and while your pie baked, I cooked up a little plan which I want seasoned

with your opinion. It happened, as is often the case with wellto-do farmers, that Judge Robinson had, on an obscure nook of his handsome estate, an old house. He had formerly dwelt in it himself but since his more affluent days, and the building of a newer and more commodious one, it had been let to a tenant, together with a por-

tion of the lands.
It was an old-fashioned, irregular sort of building, with mossy roof, steep gables, white-washed walls, &c. Nevertheless, it was still a goodish sort of tenement, neighbored by orchard, barn, crib, smoke-house, and the like

The plan which the Judge had cooked up was a proposal to renovate the old house a little, for the occupancy of John and Matilda. As much ground as he could cultivate was placed at the young man's disposal; a garden, in which current bushes, strawberries, horseradish, and asparagus, were beginning to sprout; as also a cow, two horses, and the

necessary agricultural implements.

This kind of help—the means of helping themselves—was not precisely the kind they had hoped for. But "beggars must not be choosers," said Mrs. Robinson, disposed, woman-like, to make the best of the best; and, in truth, as she they what more about the aller, the ways to be the same the same and the same an as she thought more about the plan, she began to like it. It would be so delightful to have the and all the other mysteries of country life.

Then, too, the baby would have a nice green yard to play in—the idea was charming.

Mr. Robinson told his friends that he should

remove to his country property for the summer, that the health of his family required it; and that he proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in town analysis and the proposed to take a house in the proposed to take a house other winter; a hotel was a miserable subter- left alone. fuge for a home, and he continued to describe

Those preliminaries arranged, Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson removed to their country seat-in other words, they betook themselves, with their baby, a very excellent trunk which was Mrs. Robinson's, and a very poor old one which was Mr. Robinson's, to the old tenant house of Mr. Robinson; because, in brief, they

could not do otherwise. And to this place, as before related. I one evening, toward the close of the following May, crossed the meadows to make my first call John Robinson had been my schoolmate; I had known him in all the devious paths "that led him up to man," and looked with more leniency, perhaps, upon his faults and foibles than I otherwise should have done. Besides, he had, mixed up with idle and profane habits, and aside from his braggadocia and disposition to tyrannize where he had power, some generous and good qualities. Mrs. Robinson, I fancied, must find the old place lonesome, shut from view of everything but wood and meadow, and meet with many discouragements, accustomed as she had been to a stylish and luxurious

John I had seen nothing of for several years; but I had heard reports not favorable to his growth in grace or goodness. The wife I had never seen; and as I walked down the hollow; skipped over the run, (still trickling noisily with the spring thaw,) climbed the next hill passed the old oak, quickened my steps through a strip of woods, and struck into the lane leading directly to the door, I mused to myself as to what sort of persons I should meet.

A thousand stars were in heaven, when the old gate creaked upon its hinges to admit me; but there was yet sufficient light for an outside observation, and I recognised such signs of thrift and industry as I little expected to meet. The picket fence had been mended and white washed, the shrubberies trimmed, the raspber ries tied to supporting stakes, and a deal of rubbish cleared from the yard, where the turf now lay fresh and smooth, save here and there where little patches had been broken for the planting of flowers. The glimpse I caught of the high garden beds, straight rows of peas, pale shoots of onions, and straggling radishtops, were no less pleasantly indicative.

From the milk-yard I heard the rustling of hay, the sharp ringing of the first streaming milk on the bottom of the tin pail, and the hummed fragment of a rural song, at the same The windows of the kitchen were aglow, and the crying of a child, with the voice of one trying to still it, the while some other task was performed, met my ear as I rapped for admis-

The door was opened by a young, pale-looking woman, whom I supposed to be Mrs. Robinson; and to whom I introduced myself as a neighbor, well known to her husband. There was slight trepidation in her manner, indicating diffidence I did not expect, though her welcome was full of cordiality, grace, and

The roses were gone from her cheeks, and the curls tucked away from their flowing but she had, instead, that look of patient motherly meckness, which made her mor beautiful; her dress was neat and tasteful, and as she left the tea-kettle steaming on the hearth, the table, with its snowy cloth falling almost to the floor, and the tea things partially arranged, and took the baby on her knees. she presented, with her surroundings, a picture to be envied. The furniture was neither expensive nor profuse; but the taste and happy disposition of such as they had, gave an air of comfort, and even of elegance, to their home. The white muslin curtains at the windows, flowing draperies over the tables, the few books, the guitar, and the flowers, gave that peculiar charm to the place which I have seen a much larger expenditure fail to do.

Mr. Robinson's first exclamation, on seeing me, was a round oath; and, after his surprishad thus vented itself, he gave me a polite and friendly welcome; and taking the baby from his wife's arms, entertained me with account of his success as a farmer. Nor did he fail to praise the aptitude and many excellences of that I could easily fill up the historys his wife, telling me that she had not only Mr. Robinson was gone to the races learned to make bread, pies, puddings, and the like, but that she could wash, iron, and scrub and, in fact, master all the less elegant depart

ments of housekeeping. Mrs, Robinson blushed to hear herself so praised; but she shrunk with bitter mortification from the rough adjectives are of death, and I am glad of it; for I could twist to his cap, and a cigar in his mouth, or and with throbbing heart saw it livingly adnd outright profanity with which it was interarded.

After partaking of the delicious tea, and solutions and solutions are the content of the streets and singers—what ring, and results to the content of the streets and singers—what ring, and results to the content of the co and outright profanity with which it was inter-

had felt, as well as the hope that we should now-a-days." meet much and often.

Often of summer evenings, as I sat in the moonlight, I heard the music of the guitar across the hill; and sometimes, when it was "Oh

blanket on the edge of the hill, and ran to meet and relieve my friend of her precious burden. True, there was no very deep or close things was not the only misfortune. There are

coints that will touch. She could teach me to embroider, and to make various little fancy articles, both pretty and useful; while in other the greatest and best humanities of life, in the school of necessity. And they who sit down and sigh for wealth, who have youth and points that will touch. She could teach me to ways I was of assistance to her. And though she never heard of the Mask of Comus, or read the Fairy Queen, why, there were other things wealth; and to such, adversity is a good thing.

So the summer went by, and the fall; and when the fires were kindled on the hearth, the long skirts of the baby were tucked up, and she was toddling from chair to chair, and delighting father and mother by lisping the name of each. Mrs. Robinson was well pleased with her new life, and often expressed surprise that the idle nothings of her former life could have satisfied. The autumn tasks, of putting up and down sweetmeats and pickles, were gotten over without difficulty or complaint; and even the winter, which she had always heard was so horrid and lonely in the country, was to the young wife and mother just as pleasant as any other season. There were knitting and patchwork, sewing and mending, always, to make the days short; then the meat was to be minced for pies, the eggs beaten, or the cakes baked; so that, far from having time hang heavy upon her hands, she had scarce sufficient for all the

duties of the day.

During the blustering winter months we saw less of each other than previously; nevertheless, we had many a pleasant chat and rural game in the broad light of the wood fires.

For the most part, the demeanor of Mr. Robinson toward his wife and child was gentle and affectionate: but sometimes, for he was of anarbitrary and irritable temperament, he gave expression to such coarse and harsh epithets as must have sent a sensitive and refined woman weeping to her bed." As my presence began to be less restraint, these unpleasant encounters became of more frequent occurrence; and the wife, instead of the silent endurance practiced at first, learned to retort smartly, then angrily. However, these were episodes in the general domestic tranquillity, and were very far from requiring the binding over of either party to keep the peace.

The following spring, Mr. Moore, who had never forgiven his daughter, died suddenly, and without any will, and Mrs. Robinson became heir to some eight or ten thousand dollars. The humble home in the country, in which they had taken so much interest, and where they garden, and to learn the art of butter-making, had really had much of happiness, dwindled into nothingness. Carpets were torn up, and curtains down, and, together with beds, chairs, and tables, disposed of in summary order. The old things were of no use now.

A handsome house was rented in town, stylit in the use of adjectives which I shall not relish furniture bought, and a half a dozen sex vants employed; for, with the renewal of old associations and with the ampler means, more than the old indolence and extravagance were indulged.

For three years, owing partly to chances which I need not explain, I saw nothing of the Robinsons. At the close of that term. I chanced to be in their neighborhood, and, with some mingling of curiosity among kindly remem-

brances, sought them out. The exterior of their dwelling presented an humble, even a dingy and comfortless appear-Perhaps, thought I, reports have spoker falsely; but, as the door was opened by a slatternly black girl, the faded remnants of better

times that met my eyes spoke for themselves

I was scarcely seated, when a little girl of some four years presented herself, with dress and face indicating a scarcity of water; and, eyeing me with more sauciness than curiosity asked me bluntly how long I meant to stay as their house. I confess to the weakness of being disconcerted by such questions from children and before I had time fully to recover, a boy who might have been a year and a half younger, and whose white trowsers, red jacket, and milky face, were tattooed in a manner similar to the face and garments of his sister entered the room, and taking the remnant of a cigar from his mouth, threw his cap against me with as much force as he was master of, by way of salutation, and then, getting one foot upon the head of a broken cupid that graced a windowed niche," he challenged my admira tion of his boots. The little girl, probably wishing me to know that she was not without accomplishments, opened the piano, and began drumming on the keys; but the noise drown ing the boy's voice, a lively quarrel ensued, and blows were exchanged with wonderful rapidity

first, and looking at me. "No," replied the boy, "I don't care for her Masaid she didn't want to see her; and pa was gone with all the money, and there was nothing for supper but half a mackerel and two ginger cakes. And," he added, "I am going to eat both of them."

"Aint you ashamed ?" said the girl, relenting

Mrs. Robinson, as she descended, caught the whole or a part of this little piece of information; and, calling the black girl out of the kitchen, ordered her to bring "them two little plagues out of the parlor by main force." Dinah blustered, in feeling all the dignity of her commission, and dragged them out, as directed, in spite of the triple remonstrance of feet, hands, and voice.

As Mrs. Robinson drew them up stairs by a series of quick jerks, she told them, in a voice either low nor soft, that she had a sharp knife in her pocket, and that if she ever heard them talk so again, she would cut off their ears; that for the present, she should shut them up in he oom, and if they quarreled, or made a bit of noise, a big negro that was in the chimner would come down and eat them up. But the last and awfulest terror that she brought to bear upon them, was, that she would tell their

She presently entered the parlor, with an infant in her arms; and if I had not been in ome measure prepared for a metamorphosis, l must have betrayed my surprise at her altered appearance. There was no vestige of beauty emaining; even the expression of her countenance was changed, and she looked the picture of sullen, hard, and dissatisfied endurance. Her pale hair had become thin, and was neither arranged with taste or care; the eyes dull and sunken; the nose, always prominent, looked higher and sharper; and the teeth, once really beautiful, were blackened and gone. The dress she wore had once been pretty and expensive silk, and was still set off with flounces, buttons, and ribbons, which brought out the faded hue, grease-spots, and tatters, in bolder relief. Ah, me! the tidy chintz, and the loving and trustng heart she had, when I first saw her in the

old house, were both gone. They had made many moves and removes Mr. Robinson was gone to the races—had a think.

won, Mrs. Robinson was to have a new brace. reason that he was not made to think.

the children are as much afraid of him as they

THE NATIONAL ERA IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SEVENTE other etceteras, I was quite willing to endorse she continued, "he used to have Helen in his commendation of the housekeeper; and, as I took leave of my new acquaintance, I could not avoid expressing something of the pleasure I less it is to beat them. But he is never home

very still, I could hear the young wife singing replied the wife.

How much that sentence revealed; and

We had soon a little path worn across the have thought often since, that if men and meadow, and many were the exchanges of women would continue to practice the forbearginger cakes and pies thereby facilitated. ance, the kindness, the politeness, and the little sometimes I caught the flutter of the white

burden. True, there was no very deep or close sympathy between us; but, however different people to whom money is an évil—people who people to whom money is an évil—people who will only learn industry, and moderation, and

For the National Era. A SCENE AT SEA. BY MARY IRVING.

He had been sinking all the day-And when the sun was waning, Death froze to stillness on his lip The moan of low complaining.

He was a stranger, on whose cheek The rose of death was glowing. When first he sought the spicy isle Where balmiest winds are wooing The worn and weary wanderer

From fatal frost-winds flying,

To rest, and dream the dream of hope, Even in the hour of dying! He woke-to hear the knell of dreams The sky was fair above him;

But oh! in all that stranger world There was not one to love him A call, from his forsaken home. Came on the west wind's sighing; His faint heart leaped to greet it, though

He knew that he was dying! Oh! but to lean his head once more Upon his mother's bosom! And sleep his long last sleep beneath Ohio's clover blossom!

'Twas thus we took the sufferer on Our cheerless ocean dwelling; He was a stranger—but not long— To hearts of human feeling!

He turned his eye from sea to sky, In faint and fevered motion: "Oh! only take me home to die! "I must not lie where waves dash high,

And never a tear drops on my grave, From any eyes that love mo! But when the second sun went down, His lip was done with fever;

And dark, and cold, above me!

Had found its home-forever! 'Twas kind to keep his latest wish, When grumbling sailors murmured lew.

His weary heart had heaved its last-

"Aye! toss him to the fishes!' They pointed to the coal-black cloud Slow gathering o'er the heaven-"Too much on board to bide a blow

Good angels, guard this even!" Our captain spurned the subtle chain Of senseless superstition; There was more kindness in the man Than struck a stranger's vision!

"'Tis but a whim-yet he shall lie Boside his buried father! A favor to a dying man Brings no one fouler weather!

The sun went down: the storm came un: Red flashed the lurid lightning; The foam-flecked billows, underneath The north-wind's breath, were brightening.

We dropped from wave to yawning wave, Our struggling bark immersing; In the brief hushes of the blast, Went up the boatmen's cursing The whirlwind swept, with angry wings,

Oh! seldom such another night To mariners is given!

The blessed stars from heaven

All night we clung, with drowning clasp, To swaying, sleepless pillows, And morning brought no oil of peace To pour upon the billows!

It was the waves the seamen said_ To claim their booty banding; With hoarse, deep, myriad-murmured call,

The dead man's corse demanding! One slept; and in that troubled sleep, Half way from dream to waking,

He heard the voice of wave to wave. In thunder utterance speaking. "We ask our own!" the wild words rang-"We brook delay no longer!

Wo to the will that tampers with The angry Ocean's hunger! "Down in the deepest cave that vawns

Beneath the tropic billow, We'll lay, with tempest lullaby, Our victim to his pillow!" "Give up! give up!" the whirlwind cried.

In hoarser fury shaking

The masts that in its giant grasp Were shivering and shricking! Was it the light of one fair star. That looked through cloud and storm?

Beside the dreamless sleeper's bed, It turned to Ocean's maddened waves.

And spoke in trumpet-tone. Above their tempest-riot-"Peace! The deed is not your own!

Upon his household hearth-The latest sigh that shook his breast-Have won him back for Earth!

"Be silent, Ocean! still 'tis mine His guide and guard to be; He yet shall sleep, where kindred weep,

Beneath his boyhood's tree! 3

The waves went back, with sullen swell. Before that angel's bidding; The dreamer waked-o'er lightest waves Our rescued ship was gliding!

A gentle gale, with perfumed breath Above was softly winging; "Land! land! I thank thee, Heaven!" he cried, With sudden bound up-springing!

stood by the side of a mouse-trap which had during three years; and Mrs. Robinson took an unwilling tenant in it. "What a fool he was be, with emotion. "Now drive on."

The farmer knew not what to this

reason that he was not made to think. But in winter spent the night before a country saw her so unsuspecting and confiding. But his leave my people to be abused by them. I what shall we say of that boy who is standing house, and paid a gold watch for it; this was pain was still more poignant, when as she therefore held on till five o'clock, P. M., when "John is very much changed," said the wife; in the circus door, waiting for it to be opened, most wonderful! or of that boy with his straggling hair, a pert Hyppolith was now impatient for morning, for Hyppolith

shall we say of such as these? They will be caught in an evil net. They will fall into a hidden trap, and can they say, "We didn't think!" Yes, perhaps they can. But if they tell the whole truth, they will add, because we is a specific to the words. "I have spent the night under thy window, the foreign candidates were defeated by large majorities. I hope that they palace. How he had just entered manhood, had put off childhood, and that it did not become her to think of him.

Soon as the twilight yielded to clearer day, he took out his portfolio, tore out a leaf, and with the young Princess, his spouse; would take possession of his father's palace. How he had just entered manhood, had put off childhood, and that it did not become her to think of him.

RANK AND NOBILITY.

A STORY-BY JEANNE MARIE. Translated for the Era, by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee.

Baler felt himself keenly wounded. Erika had spoken the name that for several days was the source to him of the most gnawing and painful feelings. But there were so many the name of Müller; could not this be another the inquiry—

"Is Lucie Müller awake?"

"Is Lucie Müller awake?" also had a view to claim his time. He politely handed Baler his card. And after the Minister's lady had given her consent to another sitting of Scraphine, which was fixed upon, the painter left the room, not suspecting with what motive the Count remained behind, whom a single glance on the card had convinced that the painter was no other than his brother

"Why in such deep thought, my friend? "Why in such deep thought, my friend?" asked Glöben, coming up to the Count. "Art thou thinking about the house No. 3?" added he, laughing. Though this jest wounded Baler, who tried to join in with the laugh, Glôben observed his constraint, and said, in good humor, "Thou may'st be at ease, I will betray nothing; but thou must soon show me the pretty sill who has constraint the meaning of the property of the country of the

Erika's carriage was now at the door, and Glöben flew to wait on her. Baler bowed without following. When she was gone, he turned to Scraphine, who seemed unusually beautiful in her new ball costume, and politely said, "Dare I hope to see you this evening at likewise in English:

Count S-8? "It is my aunt's wish." "In case you come, I shall be the first to ask you as a waltzing partner."

Seraphine courtesied smiling. In the mean

time, Glöben re-entered. "The Countess Eisheim is a splendid woman," cried he, humming a tune, "but she is too much of a prude for me."

don't let Count hear us.

HYPPOLITH AND LUCIE. We left Prince Hyppolith much excited at the ball. He had wildly broken away from his friend, mounted his horse, and departed in the night, not caring if they should miss him in the saloon, or if his father, in painful anxiety, should inquire about him; or whether a universal clamor and astonishment should be occasioned by his disappearance. He thirsted for be fed. enlargement and refreshment, for a cooling off; and while the air of a cold winter night blew upon his forehead, and snow fleeces hung upon his black hair, he felt happier and better.

Drawing up the bridle of his Arab, he galloping in spirit about him now appeared, as in Schilstranger rode into the premises-otherwise all laid her finger on her mouth, and only her was silent; all seemed to be hushed in deep looks spake, which she cast, like Heaven's mersleep, and the quiet and peculiarity of things cy, upon him, while his went up to her like around had a singular charm for Hyppolith, prayer. She then concealed herself behind who resolved not to ride farther, but to stay the curtain. there over night, and breakfast with the vilmounted, threw his cloak over the beautiful reality of his happiness. Satisfied to have disanimal, fastened his bridle to a tree, and stretch-covered Lucie's abode, and to know that she he had accidentally stopped. It was a pretty more at that time. Indeed, he hardly felt himgood-looking building, rather prominent amid | self strong enough to bear more bliss, and conthe neighboring huts. Probably the dwelling tentedly threw himself again upon his horse, of some magistrate or clergyman, thought now brought out to him, and rode to the city, Hyppolith, for a church steeple was also soon discovered, the outlines of which were darkly house daily. visible on the clear horizon. The iron constiness of his couch. Resting his head on his arm, me not into temptation," for she was too innohe gazed at the constellations on high. His cent, too pure and ignorant. She only said, thoughts chased sleep from his eyes, and with surprise he heard the village clock strike four.

have luckily escaped this constraint.

"thou wilt vet be mine." Surprised, he looked around, for he heard a door opening, and observed a figure coming trated the injurious tendency of the errors of forth. It was a man, who, with heavy gait and two persons most near to him, he on this aclantern in hand, went to a stable near, took out a horse, and began to harness him into a eign tour for his son, offered himself as Hypfarm wagon. "Probably the tenant, about to polith's companion, and hoped that by this fordrive to town with milk and butter," said Hyp- cible separation, which he designed to prolong

cieving the strange horse.

the night in the village. "Bless me!" eried the farmer, amazed on

horse, and holding the lantern high, in order to see the stranger more distinctly Seized with awe, he proceeded

pleased me well. But now tell me whose hoslives in this house?"

the night, from pity and goodness of heart!" "Would the elergyman allow me to breakfast with him?

"Why not, kind sir? The young miss angel." Then the elergyman is married?"

"And this is the angel thou speakest of?" "Yes, indeed; and you should only see the young miss. She is called throughout the vil-

lage the beautiful Lucie." "Lucie?" cried Hyppolith, and his breath failed him with the question. "Lucie Müller, probably?

There would not have needed much for mer's neck. This most fortunate of all acci-

HE DIDN'T THINK .- So said a little boy as he farmer in the wagon. The farmer knew not what to think of all

making coffee."

less to Hyppolith, the maid came back with a life. He had sought her, and she remained to leaf in her hand, which he impetuously snatched. There was now no doubt in what situaed. There was now no doubt in what situa-tion the pretty letter-carrier stood to Miss Mül-dispelled doubt, this paradise restored! What ler, who, on reading the billet, became first is there more animating, more blessed, in the red, then pale, and lastly burst into tears. Lucie's answer was in the following words,

"I greet thee at my home, but dare not see thee again. Adrian forbids.

her, and yet not see her. Imposssible! "I love thee, Lucie; and nothing in the world shall separate thee from me, not even There is a life of fancy that requires much Adrian. I must see thee again! Yield to the law of nature which has decreed us for each than what the sensualist laughs at, and whose "She is very haughty," said Baler.

"And cold," added Seraphine, but hush! other, and write me when and where we shall

> The second time was the girl sent, and the second time she brought an answer.

come to the window. Hyppolith had but just read these words. when he raised his eyes to the front of the house, while the girl obligingly untied the half-affrighted horse, and led him to the stable to

Hyppolith felt neither hunger nor cold; his cheeks and eyes glowed, as, despite the winter day, a window in the upper story was opened, ed out of the gate into the road, hurrying fur- ler's poem, and leaned towards him, causing a ther and further, till after an hour's ride he reached a village. The dogs struck up as the "Lucie!" cried he, "my Lucie!" But she

would have thought it a dream. Soon as he projected this plan, he dis- were it not that the letters assured him of the covered Lucie's abede, and to know that she ed himself on a bench before the house at which still retained her first love, he asked nothing

Lucie saw her beloved riding off, and sank tution of the Prince seemed not to have suffer- overpowered and exhausted upon her knees, ed from the keenness of the night air or hard- and prayed. Her prayer was not, "Lord, lead

God protect him, and bless our love! To Lucie, who had grown up with Hyppo-Morning already? thought he; and now per- lith, he was at first the beloved playfellow, haps the company in the illuminated saloon of then the intimately beloved young man; but my father are breaking up. Thank God, that the laws of society forbade her esteeming him as her chosen one. Müller was not disposed The images of forms which Hyppolith left to disenchant his daughter in the prime of life there vanished from his recollection. None by cold notions and analyzed conceptions from was prominent and outshone the rest, none the outward world and their courtly manners; with lively colors engaged his fancy. On the could not believe that two harmless chil-contrary, there floated over this chaos of silks dren, brought up together in the country, could and colors a light form, that threw all the rest entertain for each other any but childish feel-"Lucie!" eried he aloud in the ings. He foresaw that Hyppolith would soon darkness, and was affrighted at the echo of his enter the world, where he must be shackled voice; but it drew him powerfully to his be- and distracted by the more highly gifted; the loved, and that he was disappointed of the future gave him no anxiety on Lucie's account. bliss of seeing her again, while he pictured to But in her lay dormant a boundless sentiment himself the separation as endless, inflamed him of love's power, and in Hyppolith dwelt a glowthe more. "Lucie!" cried he again, aloud, ing sea of passion; and no one reflected on

When, after Müller's death, Adrian peneas much as possible, he might find the only "What is here?" muttered the man, on per- cure for their sick hearts. But he saw his expectations disappointed. In vain had he for a "Good morning, friend," said the young Prince, advancing to him. "Pardon me for bringing my horse here, but the animal would most cogent and convincing arguments of his most cogent and convincing arguments of his letters he saw that Lucie continued to dwell on the remembrance of their first love—that, examining Hyppolith's richly caparisoned unaffectedly and unsusceptible of the homage A long and animated discussion ensued; but horse, and holding the lantern high, in order of strangers, she waited for the return of the proposition was voted down by a large ma Since Mrs. Müller had formed the jority. fixed resolution, though inexplicable by Adrian, mined to make further efforts to carry their "And you slept here before the house, kind to remove to the metropolis and reside there favorite point. Judging from their efforts made "Why not, old man? This new couch Prince Reichsfeld was expected, and since he a consultation soon after the meeting of the wished to prevent an interview so long as Lucie agricultural meeting last August, and recompitality has been intruded on by me, and who and the Prince were yet free, he therefore pre- mended the plan of filling the next House of valed on his mother to send her away for a Representatives with men favorable to thei "It is the clergyman's house. If he knew few weeks, from the place so dangerous for views, and chiefly or all foreigners. At an it, who cannot shut out a living creature for her; and the maiden, under the pretext that rate, they did all in their power to carry thi the city air was insupportable, went into the measure. Without consulting the natives, they family of a well-known clergyman, a distant nominated two foreigners at Honolulu; one fo

relation of Müller. has charge of the breakfast, but she is a real neighborhood, where she was received with for Molohai, and sent thither printed votes cordiality; and as her mother had given her Another for Lahaina, and another for Maka the promise that her brothers should bring her wao. They kept all secret, so far as the people "Yes, truly, married. He has a good part-"Yes, truly, married. He has a good part-ner; and besides, a week or two ago, a visiter came to the house." home, she waited patiently and cheerfully for the moment of their coming. This came sooner than she supposed. Adrian one day entered the parsonage house quite unexpected- Mani, living at Lahaina, ordering the people ly, where she sat sewing by the window, in her to assemble for choosing their representati simple domestic dress. It was a touching sight at the store of a foreigner, a room some ter this simple, lovely child, lost in deep thought | feet by five. On behalf of the people I remon while at her work. Adrian stood a moment strated with the sheriff, but he deigned me no in the door to observe her, before he was no- reply. Accordingly, on the day of election, obably?"

"Just so; people call her so. You know being, was innocence, meekness, and amiable store. We spent two hours in prayer and conher, perhaps; for she is from town, as much as ignorance. Though polished, informed, and versation in reference to the conversion of the maiden more unacquainted with the world and rival, I found some twenty-five or thirty foreign Hyppolith to have thrown himself on the far- its social prescriptions, more a stranger in the ers, some three or four planters, the remaind circles of intrigue and dissimulation, less ini- laboring men, who of late have abundant leisure dents he could not have dreamed of; and as tiated in the mysteries of vanity, less familiar for any work their more talented neighbors the farmer now cracked his whip, and was just with their arts. When Hyppolith first claimed have for them to do. Some of them were then starting off, Hyppolith hastily drew his gold her love, she began in some degree to feel that highly charged with beer, and on my arriva watch from his pocket, and threw it to the the separation from him would depress her with our people seemed to fill them with wrath. deeply; but entertained not a doubt respecting they could not induce the people to "This is for your good news, old man," cried ing him, and looked for him with longing expectation. She thought not of a union, either their batteries. They also abused the magisas possible or impossible, but clung to the hope trate and the hoard of election, though had had, of the places she had visited. &c., so wished to protect the character of the trembling that I could easily fill up the history.

wished to protect the character of the trembling this. He had, indeed, heard of withcraft, but of seeing and conversing with him, as in the board was an infinitely more respectable body prisoner, and added, "Well, I suppose he didn't was never willing to believe in it; and this adglad days of her childhood. Advian knew all of men than these foreigners could have selected venture came very near it in his mind. A proud, this, knew Lucie's crystal clear character; and from their own number. I was not to be driven heavy bet on "Lady Doltinmore," and if she No, "he didn't think," and for the very good beautiful rider, who therefore came the cloud over his brow when he from my post of duty by such men, nor would flew with joy to his arms, her first inquiry was the box was turned. On counting the votes,

"Tell her, my child, there is a messenger here from town, who brings a letter for her and waits an answer. Go quickly, child, and bring me the answer."

Together with the billet lay a costly ring in the girl's hand. Hyppolith did not reflect that his present might betray him, and that a meskly as an angel suffers, did she bear her meskly as an angel suffers, did she bear her meskly as an angel suffers, did she bear her meskly as an angel suffers, did she bear her meskly as an angel suffers, did she bear her work which range interwrented. We wantly not have made as a little hutt—abroad, it is thought, the influence of these papers has been bad. To give you a specimen of the abusive of some part of the foreign residents at the Islands, I will try to send you an "Argus" or two. I shall be much mustaken if the paper does not recall to your thoughts the Bat, rather than the Argus. messenger would not have made so rich a woe, which none interrupted. No one importuned her with questions none demanded the

of holy joy, of sweet hope, of rich contentedness, a time that in love's remembrance claims the highest place; for this, unpolluted, is the guide of Heaven that conducts to the posses-Hyppolith stood benumbed. To be so near be said to have seen angels coming and going on her ladder. Words, glances, sighs, ribbons, on her ladder. flowers, looks, conjectures, sufficed to spin out language none but the initiated understand.

Oft is such fancy-love touched with rude hand,

Mr. Ritchie was called for, and expressed its bloom fades, it withers, or falls to ashes, out "I have given my word to Adrian not to of which no phoenix ever rises. Or, rather, speak to thee. But I dare see thee. I will it falls, and remembrance preserves its image, of which no phoenix ever rises. Or, rather, so that it is long in perishing, and we cease to desire it, as it cannot be sheltered from the sun's rays and showers of rain, that must needs

destroy its colors. The clergyman's family were not unobservant of the singular change in Lucie's character, but they attributed its cause to her prospect of soon returning to her mother.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LETTER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MAKAWAO MANI, March 2, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era: need instruction; first, relative to their privilege nethod of voting. Last year, as no one took important to the hopes of Democracy, property in the election, all foreigners being and public liberty." [Great applause.] on the full chase of the bauble, wealth, I felt it my duty to aid the people. I therefore gave them a public talk—told them that God had granted them another and a rich blessing, had inclined every man of them to vote. I assured them that the friends of the Hawaiian nation in other lands would rejoice on hearing this, and I therefore exhorted them to make it a principle always to go to the polls, and in the fear God to vote for good men. That they might proceed orderly, according to law, I went down to the public school-house, on the morning of the day of election. While the people of the remote districts were assembling, we spent a sea

son, as we had done for many years, in united prayer to God for the conversion of the world. We then proceeded to the business of election. of all the people in being allowed to vote, an besought them all to become truly intelligent freemen, and to do themselves honor by selectsort of men. I also assisted the board of election in the proper discharge of their duty. remained with them during the whole day, and sistent with my office as a minister of Christ, and a pastor of one of His churches? If so. complaint. They feel too little interest in the result of election to attend or say anything re- tion seriously to contemplate a dissolut specting it. But ere the time of election for 1852 arrived,

a change in the prospects of foreigners had taken place. This was apparent as early as August, 1851, and at the annual meeting of th a law allowing planters to distil the refuse of their sugar and molasses into rum or alcohol. Kamohe, on Oahu; and another, I think, for She soon found herself at home in the new Eva, on the same island. They nominated one accomplished, there was, notwithstanding, no world, and then went to the store. On my arwe found about sixty had been given for a for Adrian had strength to relate to her how eigner residing at Honolulu, and more than

less it is to beat them. But he is never home now-a-days."

"He must have changed," I said, "for when you lived in the country he was always at "Oh, yes; but we were just married then!"

"Oh, yes; but we were just married then!"

"Oh, wes; but we were just married then!"

"Oh, wes; but we were just married then!"

"And tan they say, "we didn't think!" Yes, perhaps they can. But if they words words!

"I have spent the night under thy window, their wishes. A large majority of the membrane of the forth treat the people with decause we words!

"I have spent the night under thy window, their wishes. A large majority of the membrane of the house will be Hawaiian; and of the five or six foreigners, two or three are men of flow more slowly at the glance of the affrighting the words with lead pench wrote in English the following with decause we words!

"I have spent the night under thy window, their wishes. A large majority of the membrane of the house will be Hawaiian; and of the five or six foreigners, two or three are men of flow more slowly at the glance of the affrighting the wounderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain understand him. Were she not with the did not become her to think of him.

"I have spent the night under thy window, "I have spent the night under thy window,

she not, which seemed wonderful to him, the words would remain undeciphered. Lucie and he had together learnt the English language, and were so happy as to occupy the same studium. This remembrance alone must plead for him.

With intense interest, Hyppolith listened to every sound that came from the parsonage house; and when at length the door opened, and a country girl came out, he delayed not the inquiry—

Though she could not well imagine why noble, good, and polite people should not love her because they held a different position in the world, yet the comfortless thought came over hor with fearful clearness, that Hyppolith was forever lost to her. And when Adrian concluded by requiring a promise that she would not love her with fearful clearness, that Hyppolith was forever lost to her. And when Adrian concluded by requiring a promise that she would not love her with fearful clearness, that Hyppolith was forever lost to her. And when Adrian concluded by requiring a promise that she would have no interview with the young Prince without his secial permission, and strictly forbade to greatly mean and contemptible sheet, called the "Weekly Argus." This is the fourth attempt which the avery important one, a new constitution having been prepared, and will be discussed for adoption.

Do you ever see a Hawaiian newspaper? I would occasionally send you one, but for the abominable postage. Quite lately, somebody—names unknown, I think—got up a small, but greatly mean and contemptible sheet, called the "Weekly Argus." This is the fourth attempt which the avery important one, a new constitution having been prepared, and will be discussed for adoption.

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"Yes," was the answer. "The miss is just taking coffee."

"Tell her, my child, there is a messenger of the ground the Government have made to establish a press the first the special permission, and strictly forbade her to enter into any the least engagement with him, she felt that there was an end to her enjoyment of life.

As long as Adrian was with her, she compared to the ground the gro

cratic Association, a vast multitude of persons assembled in front of the City Hall this evening, to ratify the Baltimore Democratic nom-

The platform was decorated with transparencies and national flags, and before the opening of the meeting signal rockets were fired. A fine band of music was also in attendance, to

vary the exercises of the occasion. The President, J. D. Hoover, Esq., of the Democratic Jackson Association, called the meeting to order at half-past 8 o'clock, when Gen. Robert Armstrong was selected as President of the meeting, supported by about thirty Vice Presidents, among whom were Thomas Ritchie and Amos Kendall, Esqs., and there were half

a dozen Secretaries.

Gen. Armstrong briefly expressed his thanks to the meeting for the honor of being called to

Mr. Ritchie was called for, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the nominations of the Convention, speaking in high terms of the candidates, and then causing a letter from Gen. Pierce to be read, dated Tremont House, Boston, May 27, 1852, and addressed to Major Lally, in the course of which he says:

"If the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights guarantied by the Constitution will be

rights guarantied by the Constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me, whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each clearly dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit, that, from considerations of policy, which will endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the Convention meet in many induces the still. Our Hawaiian election to choose representatives to the lower house took place the first Monday in January. This you will understand ed to any time-serving policy, the hopes of Dewas the second regular election the people have held under their constitution. Of course, they fore the Convention, but I cannot help feeling and duty to go to the ballet-box and choose their | that what is there to be done will be impor own representatives; and, second, as to the tant beyond men and parties-transcendently

WM. R. KING ON FREE-SOILISM

Col. Wm. R. Kine, of Alabama, was among their rulers to make them freemen, and to allow the notables addressed by Messrs. Greer and

idency. Col. King's response was as follows: TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA, July 26, 1851. DEAR SIR: Your letter reached Selma after had left for the mountains, and was forwarded by the postmaster to this place. The divisions which unfortunately exist in the Democratic party are indeed, as you so forcibly represent, deeply to be deplored; and a serious question is presented, can the evil be remedied? For one, I must confess that I can see no such ndications, either North or South, as would I explained more fully the duty and privilege lead to the belief that the breach will be speed ily closed up; for so long as a large portion of the former Democracy of the North lend them-selves to the advocacy of Free Soil doctrines, ing and choosing, from year to year, the right and make common cause with the unprincipled and the infamous agitators and Abolitionists, no portion of the Southern Democracy will ever be found acting in concert with them. All our we had a most orderly election, and sent to the troubles have arisen from the extraordinary con-House "one of the best," in the language of Judge Lee, the Speaker, "if not the very best member of the house. So much for the election of 1851. Did I exceed the duties of my office? Was there anything in all this inconparty, and a small squad of ignorant fanatics. But for them, the South would have been saved the foreigners did not speak of it in way of from that unjust legislation which has aroused a portion of her proud and excitable populathe Union. Now, sir, much as I disapprove of any movement, either in the North or in the South, calculated to destroy this great Government, the finest, and, properly administered, the best the world ever saw, I am free to declare that Agricultural Society it was proposed that the I make many allowances for those of the South, not go any further, and I concluded to spend passion. All was fruitless. From his mother's next Hawaiian legislature be requested to pass who, smarting under a sense of injustice and wrong inflicted on them, would free themselves from all communion with States or people who, A long and animated discussion ensued; but the proposition was voted down by a large majority. Still, some of the planters were detersonal security of every Southerner, and which, if not respected, would make a union with for a time, where consequently the return of at this election, I think it likely that they had those who—to obtain political power, or for any other cause, would set them at naught-s curse, certainly not a blessing. How, then, can we of the South unite in council with those

who have not only shown themselves regard less of our safety, but, judging from the past, would unhesitatingly pave the way for making our section a second San Domingo—and coolly look on, if they did not rejoice, to see the blood of our mothers, wives, and sisters, moisten their native soil, did it give such a doubtful boon as liberty to such a people as the blacks? I have ever been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the permanency of our Government depends on its being administered in strict accordance with Democratic principles; and yet I cannot consent to owe the temporary ascendency of the Democratic party to a union with Aboli tionists. With the good and true Democrats of the North and Northwest, I am ready to meet as brother meets brother; to stand with them shoulder to shoulder, and contend for victory, be our standard-bearer whom he may come from what quarter he may, only let him be faithful to the guarantees of the Constitution and the uncompromising enemy of all disorganizers. But we must have no pretended friends in our camp, who, while they cry "hail, brothers," would stab us under the fifth rile. If the true Democracy cannot bear aloft the flag of victory, better let it trail in the dust than be upheld by the hands of those who, to subserve their nefarious purposes, would as readily trample it under feet as wave it to the breeze. I believe I speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the Democracy of this State, when I say we have no sectional preferences and stand fully prepared to give our support to the nominees of a Democratic Convention, properly constituted, whether they reside in the North, the South, the East, or the West. Many of us, however, entertain the opinion that, under existing circumstances, it would be true policy, and productive of the best interests of the party and the country, to have a Northern man designated for the Presiden

winter be early enough to fix on the time for

of me personally, accept my thanks. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in Washington. Faithfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING.

C. H. Donaldson, Esq. The original is now in the possession of an active Democrat in our city.

New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1852.

THE NATIONAL ERA FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Convention has made its has disabled him at the North. nomination. This week the Whig Convention is stated, the National Free Soil Convention tory of American Politics.

The National Era will keep its readers ad- MR, PIERCE AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEvised of the movements of Parties, their Principles, Purposes, and Prospects; and their Position, especially as relates to the Question of

Persons subscribing for six months from the 1st of July, will receive the paper till the 1st of the preliminary movements in the next session of Congress.

For the five months from July 1st to Decemtwelve copies will be sent for \$7.50-the person making up the club being entitled to an

The record of Mr. Pierce, which we publish this week, will be republished in the early part of next month, for the benefit of those subscribers who may commence on the first of July. ing Parties.

Will not our friends who regard the Era as tion and disseminate sound political sentiments, well-directed efforts. An uncompromising op- now show. ponent of the Pro-Slavery policy of the old political organizations, it still expects to obtain a to support them, though under protest.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Bills are on their way to subscribers whose terms expire at the close of the first half of the present volume. Keep watch for them. Let no one suffer a hiatus in his subscription. We lose the paper, on the eve of a Presidential struggle-to say nothing of the new interest tee that will be given to it by the Letters of Grace Greenwood from Europe, and the contributions of Mrs. Stowe.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Copies of this work are for sale at the office of the National Era, on 7th street. Price-in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth, full gilt, \$2. 27 cents in post office stamps—over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

NORTHERN MARTYRDOM.

Some time ago we directed attention to the ingratitude with which Mr. Webster was treated by the Slaveholding Interest. He had done had thrown himself into the "imminent deadly breach," and there breasted the tide of Public Opinion, which, rushing onwards, gathering volume and strength as it surged, threatened to everwhelm its supporters. In the dark hour they looked to him for safety-they were full of admiration for his heroic patriotismhis great services could never be forgotten. But the hour passed away, and with it, the man. The man who had helped them out of danger. had done so at the cost of his availability, and to other quarters they looked for aid in future struggles. Gratitude is very amiable in its place; but among politicians, it is a sentiment, not principle of action. Mr. Webster, in giving strength to the South, had lost strength in the North; and in losing strength in the North, had lost availability to the South.

The case of Mr. Webster is not an exception: it illustrates a general rule. What was the history of Mr. Van Buren? Once an Anti-Slavery politician, an opponent of the Missouri Compromise, an advocate of justice to the colored man, in an evil hour, forgetting all his antecedents, he became an ally of the Slaveholding Interest, pledged himself to its extremest demands, and used all his power for their enforcement. The supporters of that Interest had not yet learned by experience the loss of influence entailed upon a Northern man by conspicuous services in its behalf, and nominated him for a second term; but his overwhelming defeat opened their eyes, and in 1844, grateful, of course, for his devotion, but not inclined to sacrifice themselves with him, his claims were disregarded, and a more avail-

In 1848, their choice was General Cass, not for what he had suffered, but for what he had done, and, in their judgment, was qualified to do. It was believed that the effect upon Northern mind of his opposition to the Wilmot Proviso would be counteracted by his doctrinethe right of the people of a Territory to determine their own institutions-and by the use his friends, assuming that the Mexican law prohibiting Slavery was in force, could make of that doctrine. The result showed that this was a mistake, and that the General, in his attempts to conciliate the Slaveholding Interest, had reduced his Northern strength. Had he been purely selfish in his policy, and clearsighted, he would at once have sought to strengthen himself in his own section; but, pursuing an opposite course, he manifested increased devotion to the Slaveholding Interest. and labored to secure compliance with its most rigorous demands. And no less zealous was Mr. Buchanan, an old ally of that Interest, and an aspirant, like General Cass, to Presidential honors, on the strength of services rendered and to be rendered in its behalf. Its supporters were delighted with their labors, enlarged upon their sacrifices, remembered them always in their speeches and resolutions; but both had gone too far. They had committed the fatal blunder-forfeited availability at the North by excess of loyalty to the South-and the South cannot afford to sacrifice its interest to a sentiment. In the late Convention at Baltimore, had the Southern delegates at any moment united upon Buchanan or Cass,*

*On the 34th ballot Cass received 130 votes, 83 of them from the free States. If at this moment all the slave States had voted for him, they would have increased his vote to 194, two more than the requisite majority.

*Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xi, Part 1, p. 1,141.

*Cales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 2; p. 1,965.

mixed up in any recent controversies, had not less, the moment his zeal in behalf of Slavery a few—comparatively few," &c.

Northern Martyrdom in behalf of Slavery is will announce its ticket. Early in August, it one of the most instructive chapters in the his-

Mr. Pierce voted, when in Congress, to re spect the right of petition as exercised by the Abolitionists. In 1837, when, after having served his State in the House of Representatives, he had taken his seat as a member of the January, thus securing a full view of the entire the usual manner, a petition asking for the Campaign, its results, and its bearings upon abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took of Congress.

Twelve copies of the paper will be sent for the same ground with Mr. Adams, as to the propriety of the abolition of slavery in the District, but declared that "he would give no vote the six months, for \$9—the person making up which might be construed into a denial of the the club entitling himself to an extra copy; or, right of petition." That was a time when the ber 1st, covering the campaign and its results. it was the fashion to toss back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented them, and it required some courage in a politician of the Democratic school to the notice of Congress. The right to ask for the extinction of slavery in the District of Co lumbia is now admitted: but Franklin Pierce It shall be our aim to furnish impartially the important facts in relation to all the contendimportant facts in relation to New York Evening Post.

Mr. Pierce will be as much surprised as has ever stood opposed to any of the impethe public mind? We must rely upon their tion from a very partial record, as we shall

February 2d, 1835, the House of Representatives any kind of indirection, voting nay. fair hearing from the liberal men who continue proceeded to the consideration of several petitions and memorials from sundry citizens of the State of New York, one of which was signed Columbia, presented by Mr. Dickson. The gress: war on the right of petition was at this time about commencing, but Mr. Dickson was altake it for granted that few will be willing to petition; and, at the close of his remarks, he moved to refer the papers to a select commit-

Mr. Chinn did not mean "to disturb the gentleman from New York;" "he only moved | John Quincy Adams and his friends, nay. to lay the whole subject on the table," and upon Persons at a distance of not over 500 miles | Structure of the legislature of the Legislature of Vermont, the table. Mr. Hubbard moved to lay that resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, can have this work in paper covers mailed to ponents, while recognising it in form by receiv them, free of postage, on addressing L. Clephane, ing petitions, denied it in fact, by insisting Northern view of the subject was presented at and enclosing \$1 in money and that they should be laid upon the table at once, length and with great ability by Wm. Slade. and without debate,

> The question was taken upon Mr. Chinn's as Wise, Pickens, Peyton, Bynum, Pinckney, and Gilmer, with its Northern allies, voted yea; John Quincy Adams and his friends, nay. Among the affirmative votes is that of FRANK-

Wednesday, December 16, 1835, Mr. Fairthe abolition of slavery and the slave trade in this District, and moved it be laid upon the table. Mr. Slade moved that it be printed. The question was taken on the first motion. and decided in the affirmative-yeas 180, navs 31-the South, with its Northern allies, including Franklin Pierce voting yea, John Q. Adams and his friends, nau.

'Mr. Vanderpoel moved to lay the motion to print on the table; and this motion prevailedyeas 169, nays 49-FRANKLIN PIERCE again voting in the affirmative, with the Slavehold-

Friday, December 18, 1835, a protracted debate sprung up in the House, on the presentation of a petition by Mr. Jackson of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of slavery in the

The work of petitioning on the subject of slavery had now fairly commenced. Up to this time, the usual mode of getting rid of the petitions had been by laying them upon the table without debate. This prevented their consideration, and excluded all agitation. But a few Southern men of extreme views, incensed by what they regarded assaults upon the peculiar institution, or determined to open the door for sectional controversy, for the sake of embarrassing the Administration or promoting Discussion, determined upon a more violent course of procedure. The presentation of the petition by Mr. Jackson was used as an occasion. Mr. Hammond of South Carolina moved that it be rejected; Mr. Garland of Virginia, that it be laid upon the table. A rambling conversation followed, upon points of order. At last, for the purpose of getting at the question of rejection. Mr. Hammond and his friends agreed to have the petition considered, and Mr. Garland with- following resolutions: drew his motion to lay upon the table. It was immediately renewed by Mr. Beardsley of New York. The House became again perplexed with points of order, until Mr. Thomas of Maryland, to relieve the members who had voted for consideration from their difficulties, moved to reconsider the motion by which the House had agreed to consider the petition. A most exciting debate followed. Some of the Southern members avowed that they desired agitation, for the purpose of being able to vindicate their institutions; some deprecated agitation; all denounced it; and they were sustained by the Northern allies of the Slave Power. who abused the anti-slavery men, and were wiltation, so that they might be spared the dangerous task of an undisguised denial of the lev said, he was ready to give a direct vote upon the petition, a vote that should mark the opinion of the House upon the character of such petitions, by saying affirmatively that they would not consider it. "If that would meet the views of honorable gentlemen, he was willing to modthat the House would not consider the petition. or would reject its prayer; although laying it on the table, he thought, was equivalent to either of the modifications indicated.

Mr. Mason of Virginia hoped that the gen-

Franklin Pierce hoped the motion to re- decision was sustained by the usual voterendered himself particularly obnoxious by consider would be withdrawn, and that Mr. Franklin Pierce voting in the affirmative the battle lately fought, were abandoned; they the question; he could not bear that any impute reason assigned above.* chose a new champion, who, whatever his ser- tation should rest upon the North in consevices, will be in like manner deserted as worth- quence of the misguided and fanatical zeal of petitions adopted in Congress; Mr. Pierce the vote by which that resolution had been re-

FRANKLIN PIERCE, yea.

The motion to lay upon the table having his entire concurrence. failed, Mr. Hammond moved that said petition December 26, 1836, Mr. Adams presented a Columbia. Mr. Patton moved to reconsider the table, and it prevailed, yeas 116, nays 36this vote; and then the whole subject went over FRANKLIN PIERCE among the yeas, JOHN

qualified to spread correct political informa- Mr. Orr of South Carolina to learn that he to agree upon any more summary mode of proceeding, a motion to lay upon the table the pe- this motion prevailed—yeas 130, nays 69. We do what they can, by the formation of clubs rious demands of the South. Our friends of tition, and all motions in relation to it, pre- do not find the names recorded, but it is fair to and otherwise, to secure it still larger access to the Evening Post have derived their informa- vailed-yeas 140, nays 76-the South generally presume that Mr. Pierce voted in the affirmaand its Northern allies, including FRANKLIN live, from the fact that he had voted affirma-Mr. Pierce entered Congress in 1833. Monday, his friends, with a few Southerners hostile to Davis on the preliminary question in relation

> Mr. Owens had previously sent to the Chair | Adams, February 3, 1836. the following resolutions:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the quesby eight hundred ladies, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Con- In other words, the House refused to receive

That in ease any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be about commencing, but Mr. Dickson was allowed to speak in behalf of the passage of the of this House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without reading. He now moved that the rules be suspended.

to enable him to offer these resolutions. The motion was lost-yeas 100, nays 115-FRANKdeep sympathy or the tender mercies of the LIN PIERCE voting with the Slaveholders yea. Mr. Patton of Virginia, called up his motion

that question he demanded the yeas and nays. to reconsider the motion by which, a petition The friends of the right of petition took the for the abolition of slavery in the District had ground that petitions should not only be rebeen referred; and thereupon a fierce debate table without debate or consideration—year sey, praying for the aboutton of clausery and thereupon a fierce debate table without debate or consideration—year sey, praying for the aboutton of clausery and thereupon a fierce debate table without debate or consideration—year sey, praying for the aboutton of clausery and thereupon a fierce debate table without debate or consideration—year sey, praying for the aboutton of clausery and thereupon a fierce debate table without debate or consideration—year sey, praying for the aboutton of clausery and therefore the consideration of clausery and the pying three days.) in the course of which the The question of reconsideration was decided

on the 23d in the affirmative, yeas 148, naus motion, and decided in the affirmative-year 61-the South and its Northern allies, with 117, nays 77. The South, aided by such men FRANKLIN PIERCE, voting yea, and JOHN QUIN-

The petition and motion to commit were then summarily laid upon the table, yeas 144, navs 67-Franklin Pierce voting: as before. ay. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS yea.*

February 15, 1836, Mr. Pierce obtained field presented a petition from 172 women, for leave to make a personal explanation. He read from an Abolition paper an article making severe strictures upon his speech of a former day. in which he had said that not one in five hundred of his constituents was in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District. He denounced the paper as "insignificant and odious," denounced the anti-slavery movement, and undertook to discredit all the petitions on the subject of slavery, whether from his own

February 8, 1836, the resolution of Mr. Pinckney was adopted, for raising a select committee, to which were referred all papers relating to the subject of slavery, and which was instructed to report that Congress has no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in the States, and ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia. The res olution was divided, and FRANKLIN PIERCE voted in the affirmative on every part of the instructions. #

February 23, 1836, Mr. Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the Discommittee on the subject. Mr. Shepherd objected to its reception; Mr. Davis moved to lay that preliminary question on the table; and his motion prevailed, yeas 120, navs 86-FRANKLIN PIERCE voting yea, with the South, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and his friends nay. The effect of the motion was to lay the question of reception on table, thereby virtually refusing to entertain the petition.

May 18, 1836, Mr. Pinckney, from the select committee on the subject, made a report conthe question of slavery, concluding with the as regardless of the feelings of the House, the

"Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

" Resolved. That Congress ought not to in terfere in any way with slavery in the District "And whereas it is extremely important and

desirable that the agitation of this subject

should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adop-tion of the following additional resolution "Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatsoever, to the

subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery,

shall, without being either printed or referred. be laid upon the table, and that no further action shall be had thereon." Various motions were made, and points of order raised, and the subject went over to the next day, when a hot discussion took place, a few extreme men from the South objecting to the resolutions, because they did not assert explicitly the absence of constitutional power in Congress to abolish slavery in the District.

The morning hour expired before any question was taken; and the subject did not again * Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 2, from † Gales & Scaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 2, p

|| Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 3, p. 3.758.

winter be early enough to fix on the time for holding the Convention?

The place is of minor importance. I do not turned their attention to this Matter. For the kindly terms in which you are pleased to speak in the properties of the period of the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 109, nays 89—Franklin Pierce voting with the South. Points of order were raised by the Chair and the period of the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 92, nays 105—Mr. Pierce not do no good, and will do much mischief."

The place is of minor importance. I do not to be available. This is the secret of the nomination, why not reject it at once? To refer the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 109, nays 89—Franklin Pierce voting with the South. Points of order were raised by the South. Points of order were raised by the Chair and the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 109, nays 89—Franklin Pierce voting with the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 109, nays 89—Franklin Pierce voting with the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 109, nays 89—Franklin Pier nation of Franklin Pierce. They knew he was petition is an act of supererogation, which can 109, nays 89—Franklin Pierce voting with negative—yeas 92, nays 105—Mr. Pierce not that even Mr. Buchanan recorded his name in he insisted that, for the sake of giving protections. as loyal as they were, that he would labor to do no good, and will do much mischief." He the South. Points of order were raised by of public life for many years, had not been once refuse to consider the petition, or reject it. overruled by the Chair, and, on an appeal, his

> conspicuous efforts in the late sectional conflicts, and was therefore available. He had to meet the approbation of all who are most the second, by a vote of 132 to 45; the third, for the expulsion of Mr. Adams, not for the not done them so much service as Cass or Bu- sensitive upon this agitating question;" "and by a vote of 117 to 68-Franklin Pierce in chanan, but he was qualified to be more ser. he rose to add his request to the suggestion both cases voting yea, with the South and its willing to define in advance the kind of punviceable in future. And so, gratitude was sae- made by his friend from Virginia," [Mr. Ma- allies, and Mr. Adams and his friends, nay. A ishment a member deserved who should prerificed to self-interest. The disabled heroes of son.] He was anxious for a direct vote upon few extreme Southern men refused to vote for

was a member of the select committee that The motion to reconsider was laid upon the prepared and reported it; and he gave his in- was reconsidered, yeas 145, nays 48, and then fluence and votes for it in all its stages, until modified, so as to read-Mr. Beardsley, persisting in his motion to it was adopted by the House: and in a debate lay the petition on the table, so as to get rid of in the Senate, December, 1837, he publicly debate and excitement, the question was taken, avowed that he had concurred fully in the senand decided in the negative-yeas 95, nays 121. timents of Mr. Pinckney's report, and further Those who voted wea were the conservative men examination had confirmed him in his opinof the South, and their Northern allies: those ion t The report contained a long and elabwho voted nay were the extreme men of the orate argument ugainst the abolition of slavery South, who wished to force an undisguised de- in the District, (on the grounds that it would nial of the right of petition, and the true friends would be a violation of good faith, would enof the right of petition, who were intent upon danger the interests of Maryland and Virginia putting an end to the policy by which that would be a blow aimed at the institution of right had been practically nullified, while tech- slavery in the South;) and also an argument nically recognised. As might have been ex- against emancipation, even by the States, as peeted, John Quincy Adams voted nay, and fraught with the most mischievous consequences.‡ In all this, Mr. Pierce declared

influence of slavery was in the ascendant, when be, and the same is hereby, rejected. The de-petition from citizens of Pennsylvania for the bate then proceeded with great animation, abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the and during its progress, the fact was brought District of Columbia. In reply to a question to the notice of the House that a similar peti- by Mr. Pickens, the Speaker said that the rule front and defy the imperious demand of the South, that all memorials and applications of this nature should be rigidly excluded from the Committee on the District of referred to the Committee on the District of A motion was immediately made to lay it upon

> January 9, 1837, Mr. Adams presented Monday, December 21st, it was again taken similar petition; Mr. Glascock of Ceorgia obup, and after debate, the majority being unable | jected to its reception; Mr. Parks moved to PIERCE, voting yea, John Quincy Adams and tively on an identical motion made by Mr. to the reception of a petition presented by Mr.

The Speaker said that the effect of this motion was to arrest the action of the House on

The same day, Mr. Adams presented another Anti-Slavery petition, and the question was put directly on its reception. The Northern allies of the Slave Power were not prepared to deny him thither, we shall find that he continued to in this gross manner the right of petition, pursue the same line of policy in relation to though they had been constantly violating it the Slavery Question. He took his stand by in fact, and they voted with Mr. Adams and the side of Mr. Calhoun, and stood by him in his friends to receive it—the name of Frank- his efforts to suppress Anti-Slavery agitation State slave trade. The motion to receive was always stood by the Constitution in dealing his friends to receive it—the name of Frank-LIN PIERCE being recorded for the first time on the same side with Mr. Adams's. The petition having been received, it was laid upon the having been received, it was laid upon the same side with Mr. Adams's. The petition from Anti-Slavery ladies in New Jer-having been received, it was laid upon the suppress Anti-Slavery agitation and discussion.

In the motion to receive that I have trade. The motio table without debate or consideration-yeas | sey, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the | table instantly.+

abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the of a reference, and a report against the prayer District were presented; the question of recep- of the petition, with a view to quieting excitetion was raised in every case, and laid upon ment. Mr. Calhoun wished by summary measthe table—the Speaker deciding that the effect ures to meet the question at once. As the of the proceeding was to suspend all action, action of Mr. Pierce in this case has been the lay upon the table the motion to print. This and leave the petition exactly where it was. subject of misapprehension with our friends of We have no record of the yeas and nays in the Evening Post, we shall fully explain it insulted by the following vote-yeas 29, nays these cases; but Mr. Pierce doubtless voted as His whole course in the House had proved him he had previously done.

January 18, 1837, the House, under the screw cussions and petitions; and he had uniformly of the previous question, adopted, on motion of sustained all gag-resolutions on the subject. Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, the gag rule of the But while violating the right of petition in taining to the institution of slavery in the States last session, reported by the select committee effect, he had been politic enough to respect it and Territories, and report thereon to the Senof which Mr. Pierce was a member, and in the in form. This course he continued in the Sen- ate. Some of the Slaveholding members, with report of which he entirely concurred. It was ate. On this occasion he was in favor of re- their Northern allies, manifested a desire to readopted by a similar vote to that given for it ceiving the petition, and then of getting rid of fuse its reception, but the rules of the Senate

February 6, 1837, Mr. Adams rose, and said ject and prevent agitation. He did not wish cember, had been respectfully received, laid he held in his hand a paper, on which, before to give the Abolitionists a chance "to make up it was presented, he desired to have the deci- a false issue on the right of petition." In ansion of the Speaker. It was a petition from other place he said-"All we demand is, that upon the table; but, seeing the hostile dispositwenty-two persons declaring themselves to be since we are to be the first to feel the effects of tion of the Senate, he withdrew his motion to slaves. He wished to know whether the Speaker | Abolition ascendency at home should it ever be | print. considered such a petition as coming within acquired, (which, by the way, I by no means the rules of the House.

Mr. Adams was struggling against fearful odds here upon a collateral issue, such as the right will recollect what then took place. The House the policy of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Rives was in was shaken as with a tempest. Although Mr. favor of rejecting the petition at once-Mr. ing it in his possession, declining even to send on the table, Mr. Pierce, of laying the petiit to the Speaker's chair till he had obtained tion on the table. The avowed object of each the decision of the Speaker as to whether, if was to stamp the petitions with disapprobation, lition, and he thought the Senator from Ohio Slaveholding members, blinded by their indig- rid of them as summarily as possible, every they could readily dispose of the subject. nation, gave way to excesses of passion, and one meanwhile declaring his respect for the introduced one resolution after another, with a right of petition.

rights of the Southern States, and unfriendly he made of the Speaker as to the petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not hereafter to present the pe-

ther proceedings in regard to his conduct do

It was moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but Mr. Adams and his friends keenly felt that, after all the vindictive assaults upon him, without opportunity having been allowed him for defence, this would be a disposition of the subject highly unjust, They voted against the motion, as did the Southern members, who were anxious to have an expression of opinion on the transaction, the motion failed-but Mr. PIERCE did not vote at all. He would not vote to give Mr. Adams a chance to | be heard; he would not vote against any of his Southern friends.

February 9, the subject being still under discussion, the motion to get rid of the subject *Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii, Part 4, pp. 4,031, 4,054. † Congressional Globe, Vol. vi, p. 37.

‡ Appendix to Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xii,

6 Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 1, p. ** Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 2, p.

PIERCE, we presume, agreed with these; for

right of petition secured to the People of the United States by the Constitution."

After a great deal more discussion and denunciation, in the course of which Mr. Adams indictment by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, his adversaries, failing in their following resolutions: "An inquiry having been made by an hon-

orable member from Massachusetts, whether a paper which he held in his hand purporting to be a petition from certain slaves, and dethe said paper not having been received by the Speaker, he stated that in a case so extraordinary and novel he would take the advice

"Resolved, That this House cannot receive the said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of citizens of the South and West, and the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition secured to the People of the United States by the Constitution."

The first resolution was passed—yeas 160, nays 38; the second also-yeas 162, nays 18-FRANKLIN PIERCE in both instances voting year John Quincy Adams, nay! *

We have completed the record of Mr. PIERCE n the House. It demonstrates that during sistent opponent of Anti-Slavery agitation and Anti-Slavery discussion; that he was constantly arrayed against Mr. Adams, the illustrious champion of the right of petition; that, while recognising the technical right of petition, he ally voting together. uniformly voted virtually to abrogate it : that when the Slaveholders attempted to crush Mr. secure that venerable man a fair hearing; in supporter of the Slaveholding Interest.

In the year 1837, Mr. Pierce became a member of the United States Senate. Following

January 16, 1837, several petitions for the motion on the table. Mr. Clay was in favor an unrelenting opponent of Anti-Slavery dis-The reader of the debates in Congress, when barrassed, and not be driven by any course

view to inflict punishment on the venerable "When petitions of this character should man for an act he had not committed. Several be received," he said, "he would be prepared voted to lay the question of consideration on days were spent in this insensate attempt to to act upon them without delay, to reject the the table; thus applying the gag to Mr. Morcrush the defender of the right of petition, and prayer of the petitions, to lay them upon the ris, and virtually denying free speech to Ohio, it was with extreme difficulty he obtained the table, or give them any other direction that while it recognised it in Kentucky. Mr. Pierce floor to correct the gross misrepresentations of might be thought best calculated to silence the voted yea, together with Mr. Calhoun and his ral gloom, but trusted firmly that returning his adversaries and vindicate his conduct.

At last they acreed to wree the following a marker of the Select Committee of the other. resolution, submitted by Mr. Patton of Virginia: House, of which Mr. Pinckney of South Caro-"Resolved, That any member who shall here- nina was chairman, he had fully concurred after present to the House any petition from in the sentiments of the report presented by During his two terms in the House, and until cerning the disposition of papers relating to the slaves of this Union, ought to be considered that gentleman at the first session of the twenty-fourth Congress; and further examination and reflection had only served to confirm him which subjected him to its displeasure or sus-"That the Hon. John Quiney Adams having in the opinion he at that time entertained; but picion. solemnly disclaimed all design of doing any- mad and fanatical as he regarded the schemes thing disrespectful to the House, in the inquiry of the Abolitionists, and deeply as he deplored tions of the Union, he could give no vote that tition to the House, being of opinion that it might be construed into a denial of the right his intimate friend for twenty years, faithful to ought not to be presented: therefore all fur- of petition, and thus enable them to change his convictions of right, denounced the annextheir position, and make up a false issue be- ation of Texas, in defiance of the edicts of his fore the country."

handled for this, that he had become more and compelled the Democratic press of his reach the same object by laying petitions on From that time he has been the leader of the the table without debate, printing, or consider- Hunker Democracy of New Hampshire; and York Evening Post electioneering for him,

John Quincy Adams by the right of petition! December 27, 1837, Mr. Calhoun brought States, designed avowedly to suppress the dis- holding Interest. cussion of all questions of Slavery.

their phraseology so as to remove any implication against free discussion, but they were firmly resisted by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and in every case defeated-Franklin Pierce ¶ Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 1, p. uniformly voting with him. Mr. Morris, of * Gales & Seaton's Register, Vol. xiii, Part 2, pp. 1587 to 1734.

ing, as I do, their intelligence, integrity, and devotion to this whole country. Will not next feet under such a speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution to this whole country. Will not next to the second resolution the speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member, the gag was described by the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member of the second resolution that they could have a direct vote on speech from a Southern member of the second resolution that the second r feat under such leadership. They knew that the petition. "If the House is pre- the seemen had sacrificed too much for them pared to decide upon the principle of the petition. "If the House is pre- applied in the shape of the previous question, ning to vote.

They knew that rejecting the petition. "If the House is pre- applied in the shape of the previous question, ning to vote.

They knew that rejecting the petition. "If the House is pre- applied in the shape of the previous question, ning to vote.

They knew that rejecting the petition applied in the shape of the previous question, ning to vote.

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They knew that rejecting the petition applied in the shape of the previous question, ning to vote.

They knew that rejecting the petition applied in the shape of the petit of Slavery; and this seemed so reasonable, doubtless designed to be used in that body,

> voting nay with Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Morris moved, also, an amendment to Several Southern members voted against the the third resolution, declaring the freedom of the nation ought to endorse these measures first resolution of Mr. Patton, or refused to vote speech and of the press, on all subjects, indis- This letter was read at the Ratification Meet-States in which such freedom was exercised: abolition of Slavery, and they were also un- but this was rejected, we believe, by the same

The first four resolutions, with some slight sent an Anti-Slavery petition from slaves. Mr. modification, were then adopted-Franklin PIERCE recording his vote in favor of every one

When the fifth resolution came up, asserting jected—the purpose being to modify it. It substantially that efforts by the People of the States or the States themselves to procure the abolition of slavery in the District or Territo-"Resolved, That slaves do not possess the ries, were "direct and dangerous attacks on the institutions of the Slaveholding States," though all the States are made responsible by the Constitution and Congress for Slavery in the District and Territories, Mr. PIERCE took occasion was threatened by Waddy Thompson with an to define his position. This resolution, he said, was the ground on which this contest was to be determined; "with, perhaps, some modificaattempt to censure him, settled down upon the tion, would present the true issue here and to the country-an issue which would raise, not a mere question of expediency, but one of a much higher character, in which the public faith is directly involved." He then proceeded claring themselves slaves, came within the order of the House of the 18th of January, and breadth, and to vindicate the whole series as offered by Mr. Calhoun against the assaults made upon them.

But, while Mr. Pierce was anxious to put through all these resolutions, Mr. Clay and other Slaveholding Senators thought the fifth and sixth too sweeping and unguarded; and he moved a substitute, directed only against interference by the citizens of one State with the institutions of another, containg no declaration that attempts to bring about the abolition of slavery here "were a direct and dangerous attack upon the institutions of all the Slaveholding States," but recognising, in express terms, the duty of Congress to receive and respectfully treat all petitions, in decorous language, against slavery in the District. This substitute was the time he held a seat in the House of Rep- adopted, with some slight modification-19 to resentatives, he was an earnest, thorough, con- 18-Mr. BUOHANAN and Mr. CLAY voting yea, Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. PIERCE, nav.

Subsequently, the substitute was divided, and its various parts amended and adopted successively-Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Pierce gener-

On motion of Mr. Preston of South Carolina, the sixth resolution of Mr. Calhoun was laid Adams, and with him the hope of free discus- upon the table, on the ground that this branch sion in the House, he would not vote so as to of the subject would be more appropriately discussed in connection with the resolutions introa word, that he was the unwavering ally and duced by him for the annexation of Texas to the Union. The vote stood 35 to 9-this time Mr. PIERCE voting with the great majority

> January 3, 1838, two petitions were presented one against the annexation of Texas and the admission of any new State tolerating slavery; the other for the abolition of the inter-

> he moved that they be laid upon the table and was carried, and a sovereign State was thus

8-FRANKLIN PIERCE voting, yea. February 6, 1838, Mr. Morris presented a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into certain matters perit in any way best calculated to defeat its oh- forbade this. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, in De-

called up, and Mr. Morris expressed a desire to for the maintenance of the right of petition, of petition or any other." This is a key to table. Mr. Buchanan requested him to withbefore, on presenting a memorial against abopresented, it would come within the rule, the to prevent all debate and consideration, to get had a right to be heard in reply. After that,

This was certainly a fair proposition, and creditable to Mr. Buchanan, but Norvell per-

ways true to the Slave Power, and gave no vote It may be said that others in those days

voted as he did, who since then have shown continued unchanged. When John P. Hale, Party, Mr. Pierce, trampling under foot his Evening Post represents as having stood with probation of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. ject of Slavery in the District, Territories, and nation, of ascertained devotion to the Slave-

On a public occasion in New Hampshire, Several amendments were moved to the first after the passage of the Adjustment measures four of these resolutions, intended to modify by Congress, he avowed his entire approbation of them; and the newspapers recorded the high

*For a full report of the proceedings on these resolutions, the reader is referred to the Congressional Globe and Appendix, 25th Congress, second session, vol. vi, from p. 55 to p. 80 of the Globe, and p. 59 to p. 108 of the Appendix.

† Congressional Globe, 1838-139, p. 94. ‡ Congressional Globe, 1838-'39, p. 110.

named, either for the first or second office, know- either would have secured the nomination. Iteman from New York would so modify his come up till the 25th, when, after a long by laying it on the table, was again made, and Ohio, for example, moved to strike out from praise awarded by him to Mr. Webster for his

Hampshire had fought the battle for the Fugitive Law and Compromise, the Democracy of ing in this place, by Mr. Ritchie, as follows:

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, May 27-1852. * * * * * *

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the Compromise Measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the Convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the Confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle n New Hampshire upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and upon what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the Democracy of the country. What I wish to say to you is this: If the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the Constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the Convention must, in my judgment, be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the Convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties-transcendently important to the hopes of Democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend, We should like to see what was omitted! The action of the Convention was regarded by him as vital—a very different opinion from that entertained by the Evening Post. The course which he so anxiously desired, and pronounced "vital," was adopted by the Convention, and yet the Post strives to separate him from this policy, to exempt him from all responsibility for it, and then it gives him support. while repudiating the platform-that is, advoeates his election, and repudiates his Principles!

Finally, the most ultra of the Slavery papers ordially sanction his nomination, as above all ectional suspicion. The Charleston Mercury pledges him the vote of South Carolina, ten to one. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a leading Democratic journal, which goes for slavery in the abstract, says of him:

"No fact is better known about Mr. Pierce. sectional questions; that he is a steady opponent of Northern fanaticism; and that both in and out of the Senate he has always occupied and out of the Senate he has always occupied. than that he has ever held correct views of the a position satisfactory to Southern men. He is one of those Northern Democrats who have

Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrified.

Then follows Mr. Orr of South Carolina, in a speech in the House, immediately after the very in the District, and Atherton's gag; and nomination, in which he holds the following

"But other questions have arisen since his Con-

gressional career opened, of the most delicate exture and gravest importance, which he has was among the first heard on the floor of Congress, in opposition to the fanatical schemes of the Abolitionists, when that question—so full of danger and dissension-was introduced here. He proved himself eminently conservative upon that issue, and proclaimed boldly for maintaining the constitutional rights of the South; his ction was conformable to the creed you adopted last week at Baltimore, long before that creed was reduced to form and shape on paper. Your resolution there is, that Congress has and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Conists, or others, made to induce Congress to incipient steps in relation thereto, are calcula ed to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political and ungenerous as to question his fidelity to the constitutional rights of my section-and l do not ask more than that from any man-let Adams had not presented the petition, retain- Hubbard, of laying the question of reception in favor of fair play. Mr. Clay had been per- him recur to his speech in reply to Mr. Slade, of Vermont, on the Abolition question: To the constitutional rights of the South he has been faithful among the faithless; when others have been swept off by the wild waves of fanaticism, and turned their hearts and hands against the just rights of their Southern brethren, hethrough all the changes and vicissitudes of fortune—has stood as firm as his native granite be the polar star of his political hopes and eeing, for a brief season, that cloud of fanati-

> autumn leaves before the wintry blast. "Let me, then, conjure Southern men of the opposition to pause, and consider long and well fore they enlist under doubtful colors to wage a war against one so true, so faithful, so bold so fearless, as Franklin Pierce has proved himself to be in upholding the Constitution. How many others fell when the tempter came? Abolitionism and Free-Soilism, and madness ruled the hour, he calmly surveyed the impending ruin, sounded the alarm, and rallied his native State on the side of reason and justice. Be not ungrateful to one who stood by when the issue was far more momentous than a party triumph or defeat. It would be a sin He had voted once in the House to lay upon long-standing friendship, turned upon the inde- has proved, and still proves, his devotion to the not of the smallest grade. If your nominee the table the motion to receive an Anti-Sla- pendent representative, followed on his track | Constitution, support him if your principles demand it; but never strike down a true friend to serve a faithless enemy."

cism which hovered over the entire North, oh-

New Hampshire, he never quailed in the gene-

orightness. Nor was he disappointed; for abol-

ition and its allies there were swept off 'like

In the face of such a record, of such support, with a crowd of other Free Soil Democrats. Pierce attempted, first to browbeat him into a praising and advocating the nomination as retraction of his honest words, and then led on | loudly as they praised and advocated the nomiforward his celebrated resolutions on the sub- the Party in the work of making a new nomi- nation of Martin Van Buren in 1848, made on Principles and for Purposes directly opposed to those on which the nomination of Mr Pierce

ocratic friends not committed to the nomination. You now know the antecedents of the candidate and his present position. On the paramount question he is and always has been directly and vitally opposed to you. You know the platform-no sophistry can explain away the fact that it was as fairly adopted as any platform ever was by a political Convention,

by the Democracy of the United States. It contains no word in favor of Land Reform, no word in favor of placing the Government of the United States in its foreign relations and negotiations, on the side of the Democratic Principle in Europe—no word in favor of just pro- their connection; and those who remain in ectection to the river and lake commerce of the West, a commerce more valuable than all our foreign trade; but, with a single exception, it refers to old issues, which either have been settled, or no longer constitute questions between the two parties; and the exceptionthe only new article in the platform-is adverse to all your convictions, abhorrent to all your sympathies.

device of reason or sophistry, can you justify to yourselves or to others, the support of such a platform, such a nomination? Is a man bound to go with his party, right or wrong? fidence and support of American Christians.

Can he not refuse, openly and manfully, to Resolved, That while we are in favor of Bisupport it when it does wrong, when it calls upon him to vote on a wrong issue, and go principles, printing Bibles without note or comwith it when it does right? We care nothing home and abroad, and while we consider the about third parties: but in certain crises, movements by party men, independently of their it distributes the Bible in other lands without conscience, consistency, true manhood, the best interests of the country. And at such times do not exist; and while its publications conpersonal hazards must be braved. The man must make up his mind to die, politically, rather than die, morally.

he is safe. In the long run, he will by this the slaves while they refuse to give them the noble daring, best promote his own political Bible. interests; but, in any event, he saves his honor, his self-respect, his position in the judgment of all whose good opinion is worth having. In more senses than one is it true that he who To the Editor of the National Erawould save his life shall lose it; and he who is willing to lose his life, shall save it. We have in our eye two striking illustrations of this truth, afforded by the case of one public man who found his life in that which threatened his destruction; and another distinguished and eloquent gentleman, who in the attempt to save his life, lost it—shall it be for-

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED

The newspapers inform us that the nomination of Mr. Pierce was a mere accident-the result of a kind of spontaneous combustionand that it took him as much by surprise as

Politicians are a harmless, undesigning set of men. Their movements are always spontaneous, of course. The strangest results are

Now, to men of ordinary intelligence in political affairs, it seemed highly probable, for tation diminishes "the happiness of the peo personal animosities between the friends re- friend of our political institutions." Poor Stanspectively of Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas, ton! how art thou fallen.

cy, should have consulted beforehand with cer-

consultation between Henry A. Wise, Caleb the Compromise, dated May 27th, and read iformerly editor of the Fredericksburg Recorder,) also read to these delegates, vouching for his "entire soundness," and the adroit after breaking the shock, by lighting on Mr. Dickinson in its way, (who, it was well understood, could not be nominated,) and the adhesion of Georgia and North Carolina, after a lapse of time sufficient to preclude the appearance of concert-all accidents-the effects of spontaneous combustion?

Pshaw! It is not worth while to presume too much on the greenness of the great Public.

CHRISTIAN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

This body met at Ravenna, Ohio, on the 2d of June. Some of the most distinguished friends of the Anti-Slavery cause were present. The | the favor" of those who elected him, but be following gentlemen were chosen permanent officers, viz:

Rev. John Keep, President: G. Keene and Rev. George Gordon, Vice Presidents; Lyman W. Hall Esq., of Ravenna, and Rev. John McEldowney, of Cleveland, Secretaries.

were passed:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the organiza-tion of publication societies, the object of which is to reform the religious literature of the country, and to furnish the people with publications which shall bear a faithful testimony against all forms of sin; and we commend such societies to the patronage of the Christian public. Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the formation of Missionary Societies, free from all connection with slavery and other gross sins and which are planting Anti-Slavery churches throughout the land.

During the discussion of these resolutions some startling facts were elicited of the sub- for the lords, it shall be for pay." The Amerserviency of some of the religious denominations to slavery.

Mr. Longly, of Chatham, a Congregational ist minister, stated that he was ashamed of their Hymn-books, and also that of the Pres byterians. Occasionally he wanted to sing a Freedom Song, but could find none in the book Slavery had torn them all out. A beautiful Hymn, once familiar to all, had the stanza that hinted at slavery torn out-all else was retained. Here are the missing lines which the Northern Churches, at the bidding of their Southern overseers, have expunged. Read it think of it-good friends!

o Thy neighbor! yonder toiling slave! Fettered in thought and limb, Whose hopes are all beyond the grave, Go thou and ransom him."

Rev. Mr. Torrey, of East Cleveland, said that he had labored under the same difficulty. Within a few years all the liberty songs had disappeared from his hymn-book. He had recently rehased a new one, neatly printed by the Sible Society, with the hymns on one page, and the music on another. At a monthly concert a short time since, he thought proper to remember the slave, and turned to the 72d of Watt's Hymns, and commenced to read, when, to his amazement, he found that the verse which he most wanted had gone. Here it is.

"Blessings abound where e'er He reigns, The joyful prisoner bursts his chains, The weary find eternal rest, And all the sons of want are blest."

The Convention continued its sessions on the 3d of June, when, after a full discussion, a series of resolutions were reported, which, after much discussion and amending, were adopted, as follows

Resolved, That Christianity is the remedy

vine remedy to all forms of sin.

Resolved, That slaveholding is under all cir-

earnestly exhort all Christians, and local organizations connected with them, to dissolve tried in vain.

principle of our movement __non-fellowship with | truly, slaveholders-requires us to withdraw from ecclesiastical bodies, churches, and church-members, that fellowship slaveholders, or who justify slaveholding.

Resolved, That the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American man Clarke is a most excellent one. Let the On what principle, in what way, by what Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, and the American Bible Society, in consequence of the countenance and support they give to American Slavery, are unworthy of the con-

ble Societies organized and conducted on right principles, printing Bibles without note or comment, and distributing them to the destitute at home and abroad, and while we consider the Bible an inspired Anti-Slavery book, yet we consider the ball in motion at once, and its effects will be felt even in the coming election.

C. Hitherto been satisfied with pursuing a shelf and quiet course, and expressed his regret that he felt himself obliged to deviate from the rule which he had laid down for his government. regard to legal obstructions, distributes it to the slaves at home only where legal obstructions demn, in strong denunciatory terms, the Romish Church and the laws of Italy, for preaching a gospel without the Bible, yet they are dumb in the presence of the slave laws, and the Ameri-Let him once conceive this high resolve, and can churches, who profess to give the gospel to

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 11, 1852.

The New York Herald has, unconsciously, described the Democratic Ratification Meeting in the Park, and by adjournment at Tammany Hall, in its true light, as a "tremendous monster meeting." Just contemplate the scene, and view the patriots in juxtaposition—Dickinson and Marcy, par nobile fratrum; Dix, Van Buren, Stanton, and Mike Walsh, O'Conor RYNDERS! A monster meeting, truly! Hun-kers, Barnburners, Free-Soilers, apostate Abolitionists, all mingled and commingled—huzzaing for Pierce and King, for the Fugitive Slave Act, &c. Think of Dix and Van Buren in such company, joining in the frantic cry, that "the war with Mexico... was a just and necessary war on our part," that "all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery

are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences;" and that they "will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act produced in a most inexplicable manner, and for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor they seem willing that Providence should have included." Think of Stanton, who once blew, with so much power, the anti-slavery bugle, now cheek by jowl with Mike Walsh and Isaiah Rynders, resolving that anti-slavery agimany months before the Convention, that the ple," and ought not to be contenanced by any

would prevent the nomination of any one of these ratification meetings, a distinguished them. I am credibly informed that, after one of Is it any wonder that certain leading poli- off, and most lovingly slept together—both soticians of the South, in view of this contingenber! All are not such. An eminent Free Soi
Democrat has been heard to say, "I am dis tain Northern politicians, and concocted a plan will not vote for their candidates." That is for bringing out a new candidate, whenever the noble. May the sentiment be ratified by Convention should have been exhausted by in- thousands who act upon principle in despite of

effectual ballotings?

Were the visit of Gideon Pillow to his old comrade in New Hampshire, and the alleged will they do? Will they also adopt the Com-Cushing, Paul George, and Mr. Pierce, and denounce anti-slavery agitation? If the do the letter of Mr. Pierce to Major Lally on no matter who their nominee may be, he will be defeated. But if they take truly national ground, and nominate Scorr, they will sucby a member of the Virginia delegation in the ceed, and elect him. King acted against the Convention to his brother delegates, and the Compromise, while Pierce refused to answer letter of Mr. Campbell of New Hampshire, the Virginia letter, and even the Democratic Convention selected them in preference to either of the baker's dozen of old Fogies who swallowed the omnibus, and would have gulped down another had it been in their way. Let transfer of the Virginia vote to Mr. Pierce, the Whigs be advised. The Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Act, let them alone, my honeys; drop them, as Pat said, like a hot potato. If you do not, it is probable you will do nothing, and quite likely break up in a row.

Mr. Fillmore's paper, the Republic, is endeavoring, I perceive, to disparage CHARLES SUMNER, by collecting for its partisan readers extracts from the anti-slavery writings of the respected Senator, published before he was elected to office, as if such noble sentiments, instead of recommending their author to the confidence and gratitude of the American people, commended him to the hatred and repro-bation of the citizens of this country. Mr. bation of the citizens of this country. Sumner did not, as the Republic well knows. utter such sentiments "to commend himself to

cause they were true and timely. He did not seek office: office sought him. Can the Repub-lic comprehend this? Why do our public functionaries, who represent this country at foreign courts, misrep-

resent the habits, principles, and institutions of this country? Why do they not like Dr. After discussion, the following resolutions Franklin, refrain from the foppery of foreign countries, while they uphold the simplicity and dignity of republican manners and principles Mr. LAWRENCE, our Minister to England, at the Fishmongers' Banquet in London, said. This corporation has the honor of numbering among its members the man who slew Wat The company exclaimed, "Hear, hear;" and well they might, when a republican Minister was heard to denounce the leader of an insurrection as justifiable as any recorded in history. Previous to the insurrection, we are informed by Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest, the people would tumultuously exclaim—"There shall be no more serfs; we will no longer be treated as beasts. If we work ican Minister, the Times sarcastically remarks, may not be partial to the cry.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, (pronounced Ma-her,) the young and eloquent Irish patriot, who is in this neighborhood, has modestly declined a public reception by the municipal authorities. It is probable, however, that he will address his countrymen and other admirers at some meeting soon to be held.

Louis Kossuth has returned to his old quarters at the Irving House, in good health and intellectual vigor, after an unexampled series of ovations and orations. I should like to know what he thinks of the Declaration of Independence in connection with the slavery of three millions of American citizens. Shall we not be gratified with hearing his views on the subject?

General Pierce (lucky for him that he is a general, and unlucky for Dickinsen and Marcy that they had not been generals) has made a flying visit to ex-Governor DORR, of Rhode Mr. Dorr was once a leading Abolitionist. I have sat with him in an Anti-Slavery Convention. What in the world are Pierce and Dorr concocting? Is Dorr to be his Secretary of State? A letter-writer endeavors to show that the Democratic nominee is a wine-bibber, to say no worse. I hope it is not true. We need temperance men. DANIEL WEBSTER knows this, and General Pierce should take a lesson from the Great Expound er, who, in his recent speech in Faneuil Hall, in advising the rich men of that renowned city to join him in leaving off drinking, said: Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations!

Speaking of temperance, I am reminded of to. a sentence in the Annual Report of the Ameri- | were appointed the committee. can Temperance Union, just published, as follows: "The African Slave Trade, which tion of the bill giving further remedies to pat- of the opportunity to nationalize themselves, provided by Infinite Wisdom and goodness for was destroyed by the efforts of Wilberforce and Resolved. That the Church of God has been organized for the purpose of applying this diand her dependencies, it prevails extensively under the flag of other nations? I would in cumstances a heinous sin against God, and a form him that Mr. CLAY, in a speech in the gross violation of the most sacred rights of Senate, said that "one hundred and seventy- ing further remedies to patentees to the Com- the two parties act on these principles, great three thousand slaves had been imported into mittee on Patents; which motion was not Resolved, That a church which receives the single province of Rio de Janeiro in agreed to. slaveholders, and those who justify slavehold- 1846-'49," and he "presumed that as large a

You know that Mr. Pierce insisted upon the adoption of the offensive features which characterize it; that he fully represents it; that his success will be the ratification of that platform by the Democracy of the United States. It conby the Democracy of the United States. It conby the Democracy of the United States and retaining them in their communion, do not adoption of the offensive features which characterize is; that his success will be the ratification of that platform by the Democracy of the United States. It conby the Democracy of the United States are implicated in the slave trade, and yet it is customary for our writers to say, the trade is abolished. Even Mrs. Stowe, in the preface the mission of the Brazilian Empire, as well as the island of Cuba." American vessels and citizens are implicated in the slave trade, and yet it is customary for our writers to say, the trade is abolished. Even Mrs. Stowe, in the preface the mission of the Brazilian Empire, as well as the island of Cuba." American vessels and citizens are implicated in the slave trade, and yet it is customary for our writers to say, the trade is abolished. Even Mrs. Stowe, in the preface which motion the vote stood—yeas 8, nays 14. No quorum.

The Senate then—yeas 13, nays 7—adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Will be obliterated, expunged; the whole Amerotation of the Union again fraternize as brothers, acting the vote stood—yeas 8, nays 14. No quorum.

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The Senate then—yeas 13, nays 7—adjourned.

I imagine that, while I am now writing, elesiastical bodies fellowshiping slaveholders, after light has been diffused and remonstrance is entering the Mersey, in the noble steamer ried in vain.

that bore her hence, and is preparing letters to the Era that will supersede those of yours,

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: The recommendation of a new plan for a National League, by James Free-Cleveland Convention adopt it, and take effi-cient measures for its organization, and in a few months we might have more than a million pledged signatures. We should then know our real strength. The active partisans of Freedom would gain new courage—the lukewarm would become zealous—and the old parties would both see that interest required them to conciliate the support of principle. Let us set

For the National Era.

It is said that the real wire-pullers at the Baltimore Convention were Caleb Cushing, Henry A. Wise, Paul R. George, and the locally renowned General Pillow—the three first apostate Whigs. All are satisfied with their slaughtering work except General Pillow, who helped on the bargain, and who had the promise of being the Vice President.

"Get thee glass eyes; And, like a scurvy politician, seem To see the things thou dost not."

Will the South never be satisfied? Will they never get more generous? Why strike a man when he is down. Almost a hecatomb of statesmen, generals, and young giants, fell at Baltimore last week, before the unsparing axe of slavery—notwithstanding many of them have for years worked hard to find the most significant language to swear to their apostacy to freedom, and at the same time to struct adroit words by which they could most effectually prove their skill in trying to split

CASE OF GEORGE A. GARDINER .- On the 29th ultimo the demurrer to the indictment in this case was argued by Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle in support of, and by the District Attorney against, the demurrer. The Court (Judge Crawford) yesterday delivered an elaborate opinion, overruling the demurrer. The case will therefore be forttial at the next term

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10. The resolution offered by Mr. Seward some days since, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of purchasing Cathin's collection of Indian portraits and scenes, was taken up. A debate ensued as to what committee the subject should be referred. And finally the resolution was laid on the table-yeas 21,

nays 16.
Mr. Hale's resolution concerning the publication of the Nautical Almanac was taken up and

adopted.

Mr. Brooke offered a resolution, calling for information as to the cost and practicability of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, and the same was agreed to.

The Senate then took up the bill granting further remedies to patentees, and after amending it, it was postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

Mr. Dawson presented the credentials of the Hon. Robert M. Charlton, appointed a Senator of the State of Georgia, to fill the vacancy sioned by the resignation of the Hon. John M. Berrien; which having been read, Mr. Charlton appeared, qualified, and took mitted.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance. reported back the House bill making an appropriation for the payment of naval pensions for the next fiscal year, without amendment, when it was read a third time by unanimous consent, and passed.

Also, from the same committee, the bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid pensions for the next fiscal year, with a slight verbal amendment, which having been agreed to, the bill was read a third time, and

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend the act to carry into effect the treaty with Brazil of 1850. Mr. Mason briefly explained that the bill was merely designed to carry out the existing law under the treaty, and said it was important that it should be acted upon immediately as the time of the commission would expire in

The bill was read three times by unanimous consent, and passed.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back with amendments | principle upon which the Whigs of the South two bills granting the right of way and making donations of land in aid of certain railroads in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Soulé submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of State do communicate to the Senate whatever information he may have obtained in Mexico and elsewhere, in relation to the Gardiner claim, adjudicated upon by the board of commissioners or-

ganized under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidal-

Mr. Bright gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to increase the compensation of the Postmaster General, and to provide for period has retained the confidence of the people his appointment hereafter by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. On motion of Mr. Underwood, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill giving fur-

ther remedies to patentees; when Mr. Underwood submitted several amendments to the same, which giving rise to considerable debate between Messrs. Hunter, Miller,

Seward, and Bayard, the hour of one having On motion of Mr. Atchison, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Atchison then renewed his motion to suspend the prior orders for the day, for the purpose of going into Executive session. After a protracted session with closed doors, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12. The Senate did not sit to-day. MONDAY, JUNE 14.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, calling for information as to the practicability and probable cost of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, and also in relation to the navigation of the Straits of Florida; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. Several petitions in favor of the passage of the Homestead Law were presented.

tors an inquiry as to the propriety of purchasing Mr. George Catlin's collection of Indian scenes and portaits. And the same was agreed Messrs. Seward, Gwin, and Underwood. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Borland, as to bring all the influence which each can ler, Seward, Bradbury, and Toucey, supported

THURSDAY, JUNE 10. so; and would that there was no American slave trade.

The first business belof the states of Florida and of the public lands to the States of Florida and Alabama, for the construction of a railroad Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved a substi-

tute to the original bill, and explained its pro-Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to lay the mo-tion on the table, and called for the yeas and

A call of the House was then moved; and the yeas and nays having been ordered, the mo-tion for a call was rejected—yeas 62, nays 117.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Jones's motion to lay on the table, which was

agreed to—yeas 99, nays 82.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, concluded his speech of yesterday, in reply to Mr. Rantoul, and in defence of the manufacturing interest.

Mr. Outlaw, of North Carolina, said he had

He said he would not support any person or party which is not committed to the mainteparty which is not committed to the mainte-nance of the Compromise measures; and pro-ceeded to discuss the proceedings of the Whig caucus that met in the Capitol, which he con-sidered should not be tied down by parliament-ary rules, and was not limited to fixing the time and place for the meeting of the approaching convention. He expressed his preference for Millard Fillmore; and thought, when the acts of the administration shall be judged of by an impartial country, it will be decided to have been wise and patriotic. He eulogized the character of Mr. Webster, and while he would award Gen. Scott the meed due to his military character, yet he considered him as surrounded by influences of a prejudicial character, and we have as yet no guarantee of his sentiments.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

The journal of yesterday having been read and approved— The House proceeded to consider the motion

of Mr. Jones, of Tennesese, to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House laid on the table the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the States of Florida and Alabama, for the construction of certain railroads in said States, The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was not agreed to-yeas

The question was then on the motion to lay the bill on the table. On motion of Mr. Meacham, the House then went into Committee, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the considera-

tion of the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House an hour on the subject of the public lands, contending that they were for the common benefit of all the States. He also inci-

dentally alluded to the tariff question, advocating protection to American labor.

Mr. Rantoul followed, and briefly replied to the remarks of Messrs. Meacham, and Stevens of Pennsylvania, on the tariff. He then proeded to consider the question: Is there in the she can have it. Constitution of the United States a grant of

a local character.

Mr. Houston, by leave, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Deficiency bill, with the Senate amendments there- He gave way to to, and the bill and amendments were com-

The House then adjourned. SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

The first business was the motion to lay on the table the Florida Railroad bill. The yeas and nays being ordered on the motion to lay on the table, it was negatived-yeas

On motion, the further consideration of the bill was deferred till the second Friday in July. The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state

of the Umon. Mr. Cabell, of Florida, who had the floor for yesterday, after alluding to the state of par-ties, insisted that the Whig party of the South would not support any individual whose position is not known, or who is opposed to the Compromise measures, and who did not consider that they were the final settlement of a question that had agitated the country. He dhered to the declaration which he made on a former day, that he would support a Democratic nominee who was stanch as to the Compromises, and he was satisfied that is the

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, who had the floor, yielded it to the gentleman from North Carolina, for the purpose of making an explanation. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, replied to Mr. Cabell, whose speech, he said, he regretfed to hear, although he thought it an advantage to the Whig party that he had been thus explicit. He asked what Gen. Scott had done since the gentleman from Florida delivered his speech on the 3d of February, who is a Southern man, and one whom the tooth of slander had never dared attack before; and went on to defend Mr. Mangum, who during a long of the State which he represented. The fact was, he said, that the gentleman from Florida was determined to oppose Gen. Scott, and considered any declaration on his part as being too late, and wanted more from him than any

one else. He expressed himself as opposed to coalitions in every shape, upon which he remarked at some length, and which he considered as neither more nor less than a sale of white men, of which in North Carolina they had never been guilty; and as to platforms, they were not, he said, applied to Washington, Adams, and other Presidents, and were not introduced until the time of Mr. Van Buren. He considered the candidates for the Presidency as having injured themselves by writing letters. He concluded by referring to the Whig caucus, to which reference has been so frequently made, and by expressing his determination to do his duty to the Whig party and to the country at large. Mr. Schoonmaker obtained the floor, and

spoke on the Land question. The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 14. Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, said that the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] in his speech on Saturday, expressed some views and opinions in which he did not concur, and Mr. Seward presented the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in favor Chamber of Cha of a reciprocity arrangement with Canada for in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore as and twenty-four miles from Cumberland. This the free interchange of the natural product the Whig candidate; but, remarked Mr. Gentions of the two countries, embracing also a try, take his speeches heretofore made and letfree and equal participation in the fisheries ters heretofore written, and I think it will not month of May, we are informed, has been most be imputed to me that I do injustice in declaring the fair and legitimate inference to be this: that whilst, as an individual, he prefers On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate pro- Mr. Fillmore, he looks to the probability of ceeded to the consideration of the resolution the nomination of General Scott, he has wieldreferring to a select committee of three Sena- ed his influence to prepare North Carolina, the Southern States, and the whole Whig party of latter point to Wheeling the work is said to be the Union, to accept General Scott as their candidate for the Presidency.

I differ with the honorable gentleman. I

deem it a matter of national importance, rising above party, that both parties avail themselves and so shape their Presidential organizations command, to bear on the American mind. North and South, with a view to harmonize and conciliate those sections, to give tranquillity to the country, and bring every State to Mr. Geyer moved to recommit the bill giv- recognise high constitutional obligations. If may demand? good will now and hereafter result. I believe the bitter feelings and the unfraternal passions Mr. Mallory moved to recommit it to the which sectional questions have engendered, left for the husband.

while, like the sun, it will go forth in its bright ness, illuminating all nations of the earth, and showing to them the paths by which we have attained to our present greatness and prosper-

But, if the two parties do not thus act, I have serious and painful fears that the fountain of serious and painful lears that the lountain of bitter waters, sealed up by the power of patriotism, will be reopened; and that sectional strife, and fanaticism, and denunciations between the and is a native of Massachusetts. and fanaticism, and denunciations between the North and the South, will again be the order of the day. Let us, then, trample under foot every mean and paltry consideration of party, and do our duty to the country; and as a Na tional Whig I have to say now that I would prefer to be defeated—I would rather make a Presidential fight, without receiving a vote, in a national issue—than to carry every State and succeed, by the force of spoils and plunder, at the sacrifice of the permanent peace of the

Mr. G., during his remarks, said that the Democrats in the Baltimore Convention had, to the extent party organization enabled them. nationalized themselves on this question. They had nobly, honorably, and patriotically come up to the necessities of the times, recognising the binding obligations of the Constitution North and South, and are anxious to give peace, tranquillity, and permanence to the Union. The Whig party, he insisted, must nationalize itself at Baltimore, or cease to exist; and it ought to cease to exist unless it shall nationalize itself. He was not seeking to break up the Whig party, but to purify and nationalize it.
If that cannot be done, it should be destroyed.
"If this be treason, make the most of it, and bow me out of the party, if you please." Adopt the Compromise measures, and then nominate Mr. Fillmore or Daniel Webster; he

did not care which. He believed that the nomination of General Scott could not nationalize the Whig party, even should he put himself on the Compromise platform. His silence has created a distrust in Southern bosoms, which cannot be eradicated. Nominate Scott, and he cannot get one Southern State. He has no personal attributes which make people love him. They respect him as a military hero, and this is the beginning and the ending. He will prove to be the weakest man eyer run for President. The nomination of General Scott, under any circumstances, will result either in the destruction of the Whig party, or its finally being abolitionized. After the gentleman had spoken an hour-

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, obtained the floor. He said the finality of the Compromise had been dragged into the debate during the last six months, and he desired to know what Southern gentlemen mean by it. He wished to know The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider; and being put, it was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 101 yeas to 86 to create a slave State out of any portion of the

Mr. Outlaw replied that California, by the acts to which allusion has been made, was admitted as a sovereign State; therefore has the same rights and powers as any other State, and whenever she deems it for her interests to divide her Territory, it may be done without any infringment of the Compromise measures. He would vote on the question without reference to the subject of slavery.

Mr. Campbell propounded a similar question Mr. Gentry, who said that the principle on

Mr. Campbell then asserted in general terms

power to the Government to legislate for the rendition of fugitives from labor? This he denied, and argued at length to sustain his position.

All Campbell then asserted in general terms that this is precisely the position of the Southern Whigs on the "finality," namely: that whilst these gentlemen claim the veto power should be forced on the Executive to prevent Mr. Martin addressed the Committee at the people from exercising their constitutional length against grants of land for railroads of rights in legislating upon the Fugitive Slave local character.

Mr. Cabell, of Florida, then obtained the divide California, a free State, and introduce give to it free access by every farmer's son and slavery in one part of the Territory. It is to be a "finality" so far as one side is concerned, and "finality" so far as one side is concerned, and not the other. Northern men are willing to not a "national university," but a "UNIVERSITY OF THE NATION," special endeavors will be

Mr. Stanly, for explanation. This gentleman replied to Mr. Gentry, reiterating briefly his objections to platforms. He denied that he had endeavored to prepare the public mind for the nomination of General Scott; but, on the contrary, for the Whig nominee, whoever he may be. He was no man's vassal; he was elected as a freeman. He had always argued that the great mass of both of the great parties are true to the Constitution. He was at a loss to know how the resolves of two or three hundred men could bring the disaffected to a sense of duty. He believed agitation was dying away, and would subside if the gentleman from Ten nessee and those who believe with him would not strive to open up anew the agitation. The insisting upon a platform embracing the Compromise would create a sectional party, and therefore it was better to avoid the test. answered Mr. Gentry at length; and, in conclusion, said that General Scott went as far as any man to procure the passage of the Compromise measures. After they were passed, he (Mr. Stanly) went to pay his respects to Mr. Webster, and he there found General Scott congratulating the great "Defender of the Constitution." It was a subject for a picture by the artist who painted that of Washington crossing the Delaware, and should be perpetu-

ated on canvass, to fill a panel in the rotundo of the Canitol He referred to the past to show that the prospects of General Scott in the South would be brighter than some gentlemen had antici-

pated. Mr. Townshend obtained the floor, when the

Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS The House, declining to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, took up the California Mint bill, and, without disposing of it, adjourned over to Friday, to give an opportunity to the Whig members to attend the

Baltimore Convention. The Senate transacted no business of importance, and also adjourned over for the same

ANOTHER CHANGE. -- In the Boston Common wealth of Wednesday, it is announced that the Free Soil State Committee have made arrangements with the proprietors of that paper, by which the political control of that paper is committed entirely to the hands of Mr. Carter, by whom it was conducted last year, from the time of the retirement of Messrs. Lyman and Palfrey, until the second election in November. "It may be considered, henceforth, as the exponent of the principles and policy of the Free Soil Party of Massachusetts."

The Commonwealth runs up the Free Soil flag, on which are the names of John P. Hale for President, and Cassius M. Clay for Vice President of the United States.

Completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monongahela River.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we have it in is with unfeigned pleasure that we have it in great event took place on Saturday, the 5th instant. The progress of the track during the rapid, there having been twenty miles of road laid down during that month. At this rate, we shall soon stand upon the banks of the Ohio

From Fairmont to Niles's Fork the graduaso much advanced as to leave no doubt of the completion of the whole road on the 1st of Jan-The Free Soil State Central Committee of

Massachusetts, Henry Wilson, Chairman, announce that a grand delegate and mass convention of the Free Soil party will be held at Worcester, the 6th day of July, "to consider the state of the times, of politics, and parties, and to take such action in relation thereto as the cause of liberty, equality, and human rights,

A coquette is a rose bush from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are

THE RESCUE OF SHADRACH.—For several days past, the trial of Elizur Wright, late editor of the Commonwealth, has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this city. Mr. Wright has defended his own case with great spirit and much ability, in opposition to the prosecuting attorney.

The vacant Professorship in Princeton Theological Seminary, left by the decease of Dr. ALEXANDER, has been filled by the late General Assembly, (Old School,) by the election of Rev. EEWARD P. HUMPHREY, D. D., of

In Motion .- A State Free Democratic Convention is to be held at Concord, New Hampshire June 23.

A State Free Soil Convention is called at Worcester, Massachusetts, July 6. Another is called in Vermont about the same

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION IN MAINE. A Convention of the friends of Liberty, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint electors, will be held at Winthrop, on Thursday, the first day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MAINE ELECTION.—The special election for a Representative in Congress, from the fourth district of Maine, has resulted in the success of the Hon. Isaac Reed, Whig, by 600 majority This is a Whig gain.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-No. 1.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.—No. 1.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Consolidation and diffusion are two operations, distinct and opposite. Both are witnessed in wealth, government, religion, knowledge, and nearly everything human. However applied, the one is despotic, and the other democratic. The nature of man and the progress of society tend to consolidation, at the expense of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of the process of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of the process of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of the process of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of the process of diffusion. The spirit of republicantal process of the process pense of diffusion. The spirit of republicanism is to promote diffusion, and put checks upon consolidation—and that, too, as connected with

Democracy of science is the subject now un-der view. The true democracy of science is MEN"—the design of Smithson. This is also not only a great but the great object of National and State policy—not to consolidate but diffuse knowledge; and knowledge interesting to all, especially farmers and mechanics, as

diffuse knowledge; and knowledge interesting to all, especially farmers and mechanics, as they constitute more than seven-eighths of all civilized communities.

The development and the application of the natural resources of our country stand first and foremost in furnishing that kind of knowledge interesting to all. It shows possessions, and the modes of using them—strictly the "USE OF"

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A TTORNEY and Counselize at Law, Nobry Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for Indiana, tentucky and Massachusetts Office on Third street, west of sain atreet, and opposite the Unit Life and Trust Company's Bank.

Ref-rences.—Hon Simon Greenleaf, Hon. Joel Parker, Cumbridge, Mass.; Hon Churles Sumner, (U. S. Senator.) John W. Sullivan, Esq., George P. Sanger, Esq., Lyman Mason, Esq., Boston, Mass; Hon. Timothy Walker, Prof. R. D. Mussey, M. D., and Messrs. Hartwell & Hall, Cincinnati, O. March 25. modes of using them-strictly the "use or TALENTS." But with development and applica-tion there may be diffusion; there may also be consolidation. It is one thing to have our mineral resources developed, and a knowledge of them so diffused that every farmer may know the character and capabilities of his own fields. It is quite another thing to have our country subjected to scientific explorations, however full and complete, and the results placed in ponderous volumes, and these volumes confined to the shelves of college and State libraries, to be little read and less understood. The one is diffusion, the other consolidation. The one is carrying out the purposes of scientific explorations, and applying the knowledge obtained by them for the benefit of those who need it, and those who paid for it; the other is evidently a perversion of funds designed for diffusive knowledge, wealth, morals, and powers to personal pride and individual aggrange.

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PRESIDENCY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. From the Lowell (Mass.) American. THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE

Many of our readers will recollect that Hon. John P. Hale, in the winter of 1845, addressed a letter to the Democracy of New Hampshire, defining his position in opposition to the annexation of Texas, and that Mr. Hale was a candidate of that party for re-election to Congress. If we recollect aright, General Pierce was then chairman of the State Committee of the Democratic party of his State; if not, he at least took a leading part in the proscription of Mr. Hale, and was instrumental in the getting up of a convention to ostracise that gentleman for his opinions in favor of FREEDOM. That Convention was held on the 12th of February of that year, and resolutions were passed con-demning the course of Mr. Hale on the Texas question-Mr. H. having based his opposition to the annexation scheme on the designed purpose of its principal aiders and abettors to prevent the abolition of slavery in that State, and thereby secure to the Slave Power a predominating influence in the country. At that Convention, Mr. Hale's name was stricken from the list of candidates, and the name of a truckling servile was introduced in its place; and all this was done to appease the Slave Power! Franklin Pierce took a leading part against Mr. Hale, and perambulated the State, denouncing him in no measured terms, and pour-ing vituperation and abuse upon him, for his attempt to carry out an avowed sentiment of to Lord, of Salem, who was sent there by a the Democratic party of New Hampshire, in the contest of 1844, and secure an "extension of bitter as himself, is one of those political out-the area of Freedom," by the annexation of rages which forever leave the stamp of disgrace Texas, instead of the extension of slavery! The on the body enacting them. The vote on his result of that contest is known to the country; rejection, or what was considered the same, the the machinations of Gen. Pierce were defeated, and his party overthrown-a result which we more than two-thirds of the Convention were hope may follow him in his present position.

may be inferred from his course towards Hon. John Atwood, since Mr. Atwood wrote a letter We all know why Mr. Rantoul was voted out to Hon. John H. White and others, members of his seat, and why the man not entitled was of the late Constitutional Convention of New admitted. It was obviously, and we presume Hampshire, which was dated November 20, 1850. Our readers, some of them at least, will remember the expedition of a special messenger, "at dead of night," from Concord to New Boston, directly after the appearance of Mr. Atwood's letter, and his return to Concord with be expected that Messrs. Thomas and Cain Mr. Atwood, on the same night. Mr. Pierce the two Free Democratic delegates from Verwas at the bottom of that expedition, and had Mr. Atwood closeted with him, at Concord, threatening him with political martyrdom, if he did not recant or qualify his sentiments in favor of Freedom. During the late eanyass, Mr. Pierce followed Mr. Atwood from town to and taking the same side on the same great

that Gen. Pierce is a firm and strenuous supporter of the "Compromise measures," and goes in strongly for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law-that most odious of statutes "to the fullest extent." The support of that measure he makes a cardinal principle of his "Democracy," and he who forswears fealty to nigger-catching he considers not entitled to the name of "Democrat." He will undoubtedly, if elected, veto any measure that may possibly pass Congress, having for its object the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Under all the circumstances connected with the nomination of General Pierce, the known principles upon which he has acted in years past, and considering the Platform upon which he now stands, we believe it to be the duty of every friend of human freedom, of every friend to human progress, of every lover of the great principles of a PURE AND FREE DEMOCRACY, and of every hater of oppression, in this country, to unite in one solid phalanx of FREEMEN, and secure the defeat of this time-serving truckler, this "eater of Southern dirt." We must not let PRINCIPLE be swerved by party expediency; but rather let us do what duty calls us to perform. No other can be safely pursued; and, if followed, victory will surely perch upon the banner of FREEDOM.

From the Independent (N. H.) Democrat. THE BALTIMORE NOMINATION

The nomination of General Pierce was and others, and the letters of Captain Scott, were a part and parcel of the plan. Lewis Cass hardly thought, while replying to his Virginia catechizer, that he was carrying out the design of the knowing ones, who had marked him out to be "let down" so suddenly as to break his neck in the fall. Mr. Buchanan very naturally got the almost undivided vote of the South, until it was clearly manifest that Cass, Douglas, and Marcy, were thoroughly killed off. The nomination of Pierce was then effected without opposition, the South needing no public pledges of his entire devotion to their

a truer Democrat never trod the soil of New England, and who was duly and regularly chosen the delegate from the second Congressional district of Massachusetts, was excluded from the Convention, for no other reason than that he boldly opposes the Fugitive Slave Law, as anti-democratic and unconstitutional. True, he represents the views of five-sixth of the Democracy of his district: but the voice of a free constituency must not be listened to by a Convention brought together to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, who, in the language of one of its members, must be solemnly pledged to veto a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Law, unless, indeed, such modification should prove necessary to its more effectual execution,

We revere Democracy wherever it exists in spirit and in truth, and watches over, with equal and impartial care, the interests and rights of every portion of the community. But we cannot too deeply detest, and too earnestly oppose, a political organization which, adopting the name of Democracy, does the utmost violence to its principles and practical teachings. Of this stamp was the Democracy of the Baltimore Convention, which could nominate no candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, unless upon a platform embodying principles better adapted to the Government of Austria and Russia than that of a great Republic.

From the Northern Citizen (New York.) THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The telegraph announces that at the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore last week. Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was nominated for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President.

Up to the present writing, however, we have not received a full and reliable report of the doings of that assemblage. Yet the image which has been set up for the people to wor-ship cannot receive our homage. We thank God that we are not yet patriotic enough to bow down before it. An idol having such a ceive our adoration, though in withholding it we may not find a place with the multitude. We may, indeed, be with a glorious minority; but this circumstance shall not cause us to de viate from the line indicated by principle and

In our first article after assuming the editorship of the Citizen, occurs the following sentence: "The paper will be Democratic; and it is hoped in the best and highest sense of the This was not penned at random, but was intended to designate a landmark by which we should ever be guided. It was designed to set forth a principle which no political convention can ever cause us to surrender.

> From the Essex County Freeman. THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

and then rolled in the dust before the slave not have been constructed to suit everybody. Convention, so far as it regards slavery, and reject it on account of the few objectionable see how those tyrants endeavor to pledge the features it contained. Democracy of this country to silence on the slavery question, to padlock their lips, and anni- South Carolina would support the nominations. shipped him as in the form of God. hilate their conscience. And all this in the name of Democracy! That infamous Convention, having thus eaten Southern dirt, and Although Gen. Pierce might not go as far in adopted a pro-slavery faith, select Franklin | the doctrine of State rights and remedies as palm him off upon the American people as the nomination was far better than the people their chice! Humbug in its perfection! Talk of South Carolina had reason to expect would of honor, too, in connection with such a nomi- be made. His record during the nine years he

Old Sulphur" himself is continually loaded. great national doctrines which had divided the We look upon that Convention as a perfect cheat and sham, a stupendous fraud. Their rejection of Mr. Rantoul proves their Democratry could therefore trust to his honesty and cy a lie, and that instead of being free men statesmanship. He could not doubt that Gen, emselves, they were the veriest slaves of sla- Pierce would carry not only South Carolina, very. It now remains to be seen whether the Democracy of the free States, at least, will or next President of the United States, and that can ratify the doings of such a set of slave dri- the 4th of March, 1853, would be signalized in vers as have been lately dictating to them from | history as the era of the restoration of republi-

From the Green Mountain Freeman.

THE REJECTION OF ROBERT RANTOUL. The rejection of the Hon, R. Rantoul as a lelegate to the Baltimore Convention-or properly his ejection from a seat, to which he was regularly appointed by a vast majority of the Democrats of his district, and giving the place small clique of Hunkers as narrow-minded and admission of Lord, was 194 to 83-showing that concerned in a measure which is not only a studied blow at all free principles, but a direct insult to the whole Democracy of New England avowedly, because one was a free and fearlessly independent Democrat, and the other a subservient tool of the slave power. After striking down so strong a man and so great a public favorite as Mr. Rantoul, it might well mont, would be thrown overboard as they were This proceeding alone, if there were no other, sufficiently marks the character of that Convention; but there are plenty of others of the same stamp, and they all combine to show it the most intensely pro-slavery, Hunker, and question—the side of slavery.

It is well known throughout New England store for you, as certainly as you submit to

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

A message was received from the House, an-

adjournment of Congress, (on the 16th of August) This resolution was taken up.

Mr. Hunter said it was impossible for the Senate to determine now whether the public

Mr. Hunter said it was impossible for the Senate to determine now whether the public business could be disposed of by the day indicated. He hoped it would be disposed of whose life has been devoted to the enforcing sooner. But for the present he hoped the these great questions and their relations to

their absence from the Territory, was returned | method, the following from his chapter on the from the House with an amendment, which was | Transfiguration of Christ, a subject of interest | ncurred in by the Senate, and the bill passed. Mr. Dawson reported a bill giving to the Mr. Dawson reported a bill giving to the chief clerk and to his assistants at the Patent Office all the powers and functions of Commissioner of Patents during the absence of the Commissioner; and the same was taken up the plain, where all is sweetness and tranquil-

The Senate proceeded to the consideration

of Executive business, And at 4 o'clock the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

The first business this morning was a motion to reconsider a former vote, laying the bill in aid of the construction of a railroad in Iowa, on the table.

With light, while left and table should accomplish at Jerusalem, by which the great end of their mission was accomplished, and no longer had any binding for ages with the lightning's blast and the fury

Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, having explained his reasons for voting to lay the bill on the table, a motion was made to lay the motion to mountain nearly to control of the pro-slavery politicians is seen as clear as day. Robert Rantoul, jun., than whom ed—veas 77, navs 61. A motion for a call of the House was car-

ried-yeas 97, nays 81; and the Clerk proceed-

chair,) and resumed the consideration of the

caucus, and in the course of his remarks stated fallen asleep; and it were presumption in us, that he was elected to a seat in this body as a now, at the distance of eighteen centuries, to Compromise Whig; that he came here as an hope to draw aside the veil, and disclose all its uncompromising advocate of the compromise wonders. It suggests to us the four following measures, and as a warm, whole-souled advo-cate and friend of the present Administration. Wonders. Mr. Orr said that the State of South Caroship cannot receive our homage. We thank God that we are not yet patriotic enough to bow down before it. An idol having such a large proportion of dough in its composition is so repulsive to our nature, that it cannot receive our homage. We thank God Man along the River of Life.

Ina, which he had the honor in part to represented in the Convention the Son of God, during the period of his Incarnation, was an unnatural condition. It was a feel of South Caroland and the wicked will see it the moment they enter heaven, and the wicked will see it the moment they enter heaven, and the wicked will see it the moment they enter their gloomy prison. They will have the most perfect conviction of the truth of a future of the source of the gourse her recoils had above the moment they enter heaven, and the wicked will see it the moment they enter heav be a great consumption of time to enter into a defence of the course her people had chosen to pursue. They had a right to determine their ous elevation; a condescending resignation of would be the testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging state, and of all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony ous elevation; a condescending resignation of would be the testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony of those who have all the realities of an unchanging eternity. Allied to this species of testimony of the acacia tree. In about fifteen action for themselves, and no tribunal had power to change that determination or question their right to its exercise. Although South Carolina was not represented in the Convention, yet she felt great solicitude in its final action, yet she felt great solicitude in its final action, and his purpose now was to express his conviction that the nomination, of Pierce and King would obtain a cheerful response and a cordial support in South Carolina. The selection of Con Pierce and King would obtain a cheerful response and a cordial support in South Carolina. The selection of Con Pierce and King would obtain a cheerful response and a cordial support in South Carolina. The selection of likeness of men. He was emphatically trans-Gen. Pierce's townsmen are said to have fired | Constitution, and as opposing Northern fanati-

power. Read the platform adopted by that and as good preponderated, it was not wise to

In conclusion, he believed that the State of erce as their candidate, and then endeavor to | South Carolina, yet he was a republican, and nation-why, it is with just such honors that served in Congress proved him to be sound upon can principles and measures in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Meacham followed, and proceeded to reply to a speech made some time since by Mr. Rantoul, on the Missouri land bill. Before concluding, he yielded to a motion that the Committee rise; which being agreed to,

The Committee rose, and the House ad-

NEW BOOK

THE GLORY OF CHRIST. Illustrated in His Charac ter and History, including the last things of His Mediatorial Government. By Gardiner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in th city of New York. In two volumes. Pp. 301, 312. New York: Published by M. W. Dodd. Washington: Sold by Taylor & Maury. The Glory of Christ is alike the theme of

desire to look into." And, said the two disciples of Emmaus, "did not our hearts burn within us as he talked to us by the way, how Christ ought to have suffered, and to enter into his glory." It is this crowning theme of a Christian ministry that Dr. Spring, like the veneraexpected that Messrs. Thomas and Cain, ble Owen, has taken for his last labor of authorship; and none more appropriate, none more worthy of the ripeness of a life spent in preaching the Gospel, could have been selected. The topics discussed in the first volume, are: The Pre-eminence of Christ; The Glory town, pursuing him with the same vindictive spirit as he did Mr. Hale in a former contest. United States. Free Democrats and Democrats, in His Incarnation; The Human Character what do you think of these things? Is it not of Christ Glorious; Christ as a Preacher; The Glory of Christ's Miracles; The Glory of Christ's Transfiguration; The Glory of Christ in His Humiliation , Christ Glorious in His Resurrection; Christ's Glorious Ascension. In the second volume, the chapters are devoted to the following topics: The Glory of Christ in the Emission of the Holy Spirit; The Glory of Christ on the Character of His Followers; The Glory of Christ Spiritually Discerned; Christ's nouncing the passage of numerous bills, &c., and of a joint resolution fixing the time for an Christ's Millennial Reign on Earth; The Glory

> by one so eminently gifted as the author, and Senate would fix no day. He moved the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to.
>
> Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the ral interest to the Christian public. The style these great questions and their relations to Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to is clear and felicitous. There is no attempt at vessels in certain cases; and the same was coneloquence, not naturally arising out of the sim-The bill authorizing the payment to the plest statement of the subjects under consider-Utah judges of their salaries, notwithstanding ation. We select, as a specimen of the author's and mystery:

brought about by the tact of the delegates from the slaveholding States—the members House bill for the relief of Mr. S. Payne was sentiments within us that are waked up either by the sublime or the beautiful. It is not the the plain, where all is sweetness and tranquillity, which speaks most emphatically to those
sentiments within us that are waked up either
by the sublime or the beautiful. It is not the
ocean, now breathless, now swelling under the
soft breeze, and now tossed by storms. It is

Mosso or Fligs was there, the great
Lord of all? Mosso and Elias come from the
world of spirits to wait upon their divine Lord.
His own power brought them down upon
of tropical growth—the magnificent Brazilian forests and the "lone and lovely islands in
Mosso or Fligs was there."

Mosso or Fligs was there are the contraction. not the crowded city, nor the lonely desert, skirted though it may be with rock and tower, and many a memorial of bold adventure. It plain and city, desert and ocean; sometimes

"Mount Tabor stands alone. It is a lofty mountain nearly three miles in height, in the were seen soaring into the very heavens.' On

"Of all the great realities which this scene discloses, the first is the glory of the God-Man will see this the moment they enter heaven, and the wicked will see it the moment they

many salutes in honor of his nomination. Mistaken men! What honor could there possibly be in being selected by that Convention, met there as the slaves of slavery—a Convention party for Vice President; and then expressed him, his 'garment was white as snow, and the latin of his head as pure wool;' of such 'exparty for Vice President; and then expressed him, his 'garment was white as snow, and the latin of his head as pure wool;' of such 'exparty for Vice President; and then expressed him, his 'garment was white as snow, and the latin of his head as pure wool;' of such 'exparty for Vice President; and then expressed him, his 'garment was which God has made in his word are clations which God has made in his word are clations which God has made in his word are lations which God has made in his word are cla

ors generally, of the old Democratic party, met in Baltimore, dictated to the Democracy of the nation whom they should vote for as President, and glory that made him the object of admiring adoration, both to the living and the dead. Moses and Elias, with the three selected disciples, no longer looked upon him as in the ecy of this book. fashion and likeness of a mere man, but wor-

> There are some incidents in this transac tion which would lead us to conclude that, for a part of the time, these three disciples were asleep; and that when they awoke to see this strange spectacle, like Jacob in the open field, they were constrained to exclaim, 'the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not.' Their surprise was the greater, in that, though they came alone with Jesus into this desert mountain, they now beheld him in company with two others, who were also covered with unearthly glory, and conversed with Christ. all the demands of a skeptical mind, without These apostles had never seen them; did not breaking down all the barriers between time know them, except as distinguished strangers, and eternity, and throwing this world into a and perhaps some angelic visitants. Yet noth ing was more simple or more natural than that | could not endure. And it would be utterly as they heard Jesus converse with them and identify them, they should recognise them as the two most illustrious prophets of the Hebrew true difficulty lies not in the want of evidence, race, since its foundation to the coming of the Messiah. It was altogether a most wonderful exhibition. Their divine Lord concealed this exhibition of his glory from the world. 'The world knew him not,' and knows him not now; moment be over, than a skeptical mind would but the eye of sense then beheld, and now the eye of faith beholds him, as the glory of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and "The import of this appearance of the Son of

Man, in the shining figure of a glorified body, and the Father, from the bright cloud that overshadowed him, proclaiming him to be 'his | well-beloved Son,' no man can understand who carnation, it is glorious for its mysteriousness. It was as beautiful in its objects and aims, as it was unexpected and marvellous. It was indeed searcely in keeping with the low condition and humble views of him who was born angels and of men; "which things the angels in the manger, and who had not where to lay his head; who entered into this world as the theatre of his humiliation, and who was going up to Jerusalem to meet the death of the cross to aspire to the inexpressible dignity of this wonderful hour. But it was kind to his disciples, kind to his church, and, in the dispentions of the divine government, unspeakably kind to him. It was his more formal consecration to his work of suffering. It was the lighting up of his course before he descended into the dark vale of his approaching sorrows. It was heaven's 'anointing to his burial.' It was the attestation of his Father's love, not to be

> from the mountain, Jesus charged the three disciples to 'tell no man the vision, until the There were disclosures on the mount which the Saviour knew could not fail to irritate the Jewish rulers and people, and which therefore were to be kept secret until he had accomplished the vision and prophecy by his death and resurrec-tion. The Jews believed that their law would remain in full force under the gospel. The strength and extent of this popular prejudice was one of the most formidable barriers to the dissemination of the gospel among a people whose pride it was that they were the descendants of Abraham, and who so often exulted in the superiority of their own Lawgiver. It was the design of the Saviour to 'take away the first covenant, that he might establish the second.' The ceremonial law, formed altogether of positive institutions, and founded on mutable and not immutable reasons, was of such a natural strength and extent of this popular prejudice genera, &c., the most delightful of all botanical six towels; or, when unavoidable, the same may be hired of the institution or \$1 per week
>
> Persons coming to the establishment of New York, and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Upon leaving Newark, the condition of the head of the unerring providence of God. Every leaf and bud suggest new thoughts, and in yiewing the wonderful structure of the vegetable kingdom, the mind begins to form an adequate idea of that Being who not only supplies man with all the necessaries of life, but scatters beauty along his path, and speaks to him of hope and mercy through the fraand not immutable reasons, was of such a na- to him of hope and mercy through the frature that it might be abrogated, whenever it | grant cups and emerald leaves of the flowers was no longer necessary to preserve one nation distinct from all the nations of the earth as a There is no place, not

take place at his death and resurrection." n of the Old and the confirm- | gl which the great end of their mission was ac- southern breezes and fervid sunshine,

force or obligation.

"These dispensations differ only as the 'letter killeth and the Spirit giveth life;' as the old is the shadow of the new, and the new the In northern border of the plain of Esdraelon, and not far from fifty miles north of Jerusalem. Both ancient and modern travellers speak of the view from the summit as one of the most beautiful in Palestine. A late writer says of it, 'From the summit of Tabor, the eye want it dered over the whole glory of the Land of ried—yeas 97, nays 81; and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll; 181 members answering to their names, further proceedings were discontinued.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constitued to the reconsider the vote, which was a constituent to the reconsider the vote, which was a constituent to the reconsider the vote, which was a constituent to the vote, which was a constituent to the reconsider the vote, which was a constituent to the vote of the negatived—yeas 82, nays 95.
On motion of Mr. Orr, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the the content of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the the content of the wapt up and rolled together upon the wapt up and rolled together in itself, showing Moses, Elias, and Christ, talking together upon the mount. Let us be thankful that our allotment is east, not under the dark cloud and burning lava of Sinai, but other. spear of Saul was broken, and the first-curse of under the mild and clear radiance of that illubill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, were seen soaring into the very heavens.' On this mountain Barak encamped with ten thousand ple of gentlemen who had preceded him, he would print some remarks which he had prepared on a subject of interest to his constit.

Were seen soaring into the very heavens.' On this mountain Barak encamped with ten thousand of the men of Zebulon and Naphthali, on said of the men of Zebulon and Naphthali, on the eve of the battle with Sisera, in which has dawned upon us, a flood of light from Tahard well pleased, hear ye him.' Guest Scholl with the law shall no flesh be justified.' Our righteousnesses are as filthy rags.' The day-spring from on high has dawned upon us, a flood of light from Tahard well pleased, hear ye him.' Guest Scholl were seen soaring into the very heavens.' On this mountain Barak encamped with ten thousand the first seed a great desire to see the scarlet lily of New York, and the first seed a great desire to see the scarlet lily of New York, and so filthy rags.' The day-spring from on high has dawned upon us, a flood of light from Tahard well pleased, hear ye him.' Guest Scholl we have specified.' Our righteousnesses are as filthy rags.' The day-spring from on high has dawned upon us, a flood of light from Tahard well pleased, hear ye him.' Guest Scholl we have been soaring into the very heavens.' On this mountain Barak encamped with ten thousand the strength of the service seen soaring into the very heavens.' On this mountain Barak encamped with ten thousand the strength of the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the service seen soaring into the very him.' Guest Scholl we have the serv

The moment his soul leaves his body and he and his purpose now was to express his conviction that the nomination, of Pierce and King would obtain a cheerful response and a cordial support in South Carolina. The selection of Gen. Pierce as the great standard-bearer of the Democratic party held out proud hopes of promise that the country would return to those wise, patriotic, and republican doctrines which dictated and controlled the administration of the immortal Jefferson. Mr. O. then entered into a history of the political life of General Pierce, highly culogizing him as a friend to the dinto a history of the political life of General Pierce, highly culogizing him as a friend to the Commortal life of General Pierce, highly culogizing him as a friend to the commortal Jefferson. When the prophet Daniel in vision beheld him, his 'garment was white as snow, and the leaves and the new and a hell; it seems to us that the resist in truth a heaven and a hell; it seems to us that the resist in truth a heaven and a hell; it seems to us that the resist in truth a heaven and a hell; it seems to us that the resist in truth a heaven and a hell; it seems to us that the resist in truth a heaven and a hell; it seems to us that here is in truth a heaven and hellerton.

A very next time the form of servant, and was made in the come back and dwell on the likeness of men. He was emphatically transformed and transfigured by his assumption of the backs of bullocks and truin all the more cheerfully—Christican Registers.

The gum is packed in very large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks and camels to certain ports, where it is used the form of a mather of the world of spirits and a future state of rewards and punishments. Or could those whom the form of a servant, and then come back and dwell on the fearth we should not longer doubt the reality of the world of spirits and a future state of rewards and punishments. Or could those whom the form of the world of spirits and a future state of result when the form of the world of spirits and a future state of re

might 'testify unto them, lest they also come to the place of torment.' Abraham makes no other reply than this: 'They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them;' and when was unreasonable, and it would be unreasonable now. It were impossible to repeat this sort of testimony frequently enough to satisfy state of trembling and consternation which it would not believe such testimony as this. The true difficulty lies not in the want of evidence. but in a corrupted heart. Let pure and holy spirits come down from heaven, or let the dark find a thousand reasons for uncertainty and doubt? The topic treated of at length in the second

Earth, or the Millennium. From the earliest ages of the Church of Christ, and during its whole history, this subject has at intervals been discussed, and Chiliasm, or the expectation of questions the Saviour's Divinity. Like his inion. Justin Martyr delighted in these dreams of glory and sinless joy on earth, and Lantantius, the last great teacher of the Patristic ages of the Church, adhered to this belief. About the year 1000, this opinion was revived, and again at the period of the Reformation: Burnet and Whiston attempted to prove it in England; and Lavater, Jung Stilling, and Bengel, in Germany, in later days, have written on this subject; and we all remember the recent revival of it in this

Dr. Spring's views are those of the great body of the Christian churches, and we would gladly give some of the passages marked for extracts, but the space occupied by this article forgotten when he hung in agony on the cross, forbids it. As we said in the commencement. But this was not all its object; there is no topic can be so universal in its interest to another truth suggested by this scene. We are all pious minds as the Glory of Christ; and we told by the Evangelist, that as they came down think these volumes cannot fail to grow into the affections of Christians, and we have no Son of Man be risen again from the dead.' doubt they will be a chief corner-stone of the reputation of the author.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF FLOWERS.

Next to the resolving of flowers into their component parts, and determining their species,

distinct from all the nations of the earth as a religious community. It was plainly predicted in the Old Testament that this dispensation should be abscreted by a rather than the state of the show-bound coasts of Melville's Island, should be abrogated by another and more mild around which everlasting icebergs are floatand life-giving dispensation. And this abroga- ing, the little red snow plant opens its tiny tion, the Saviour intimates, should actually petals, and stains the white robe of the hills with its crimson light. On the frozen summit of Sulitelma, in Norway, the beautiful blue gen-"What greater evidence of its kind can there | tian, and fringed pink bend over the edges of ation of the New Covenant, than is here given | ice below. The lily of the valley also shines, by Moses, the great prophet of the Jews; by white and spotless, on the few spaces which Elias, the great prophet of Jews and Greeks: | the short summers of Norway and Sweden can by Christ, the great Author of the Christian | clothe in green verdure, and the strawberry

soft breeze, and now tossed by storms. It is not the crowded city, nor the lonely desert, skirted though it may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower, were called to act a part in this wonderful may be with rock and tower. scene. Christ converses with them, recognising snowy blossoms, is an example. Those who is rather the mountain range, rising above their authority and honoring their office, but tend the pining cactus and the drooping exotic plain and city, desert and ocean; sometimes crowned with clouds, and sometimes brilliant with light; while here and there some bold and lofty near shoots appeared glowing in agree with him, but it is concerning his 'decease, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem,' by

Even in phlegmatic, composed Holland, these beautiful objects (the alphabets of angels, they sturdy, tobacco-smoking Dutch running mad

In Miss Mitford's very entertaining "Lite-

"But there is one species of testimony not to be resisted, even by the most skeptical and unbelieving mind. It is that which results from his own experience. If these doctrines are true, spirit roves from the beautiful flowers to their Maker and Preserver, and to the blessed comenters the world of spirits, he will see for himself that there is such a world. The righteous robed angel where the roses of Paradise are

by be in being selected by that Convention, and then expressed the Partisans, a Convention over tion packed by partisans, a Convention over which wire pullers and tricksters presided, which represented the Democracy of the nation in the same magner that a galvanized corpse resembles a living mag. The old Hunk-corpse resembles a ers, office-seekers, wire-pullers, and bloodsuck- should have rejected them; but they now and his raiment was white as the light.' He generation after generation, passes away, and partridges, when a hawk pounced upon it and land, Ohio

been, or where we shall go. No, not one word knowing the licking that awaited him. No have we heard from that distant country for desperandum, however, was his motto. these eighteen hundred years! Eighteen hundred years ago, he who inhabiteth eternity gave tridge, laid it in the window, and concealed the command, Seal up the sayings of the proph- himself. The hawk, pleased with his feast, re turned for another tit-bit, when the monkey "The rich man in the parable, who went to hell, is represented as soliciting Abraham to send Lazarus to his father's house, that he partridge down before the cook, and with a gesture, which stronger than language seemed to say, "It's all right; there's your brace of birds-

> ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.
>
> THIS establishment, founded in 1849, is situated near the village of Scuth Orange, Essex county, New Jersey five miles from Newark, and fourteen miles from the city of New York, on the line of the Morris and Essex railway, by which passengers are landed at the Station House of the establishment, a few minutes? walk from the do r.
>
> The location is upon the southeastern slope of the Orange mountain, commanding a view of one of the loveliest valleys and two of the prettiest villages in Eastern New Jersey. On the east and northwest it is sheltered by moun tains from the sea air and cold winter wired.
>
> All the requisites for such an establishment are here found, viz: pure monutain spring water, beautiful and retired walks through the woods and upon the mountains for several miles in extent, and shielded from the winds in winter and the sun in summer; springs and streams along the various paths, and pictures que scenery.
>
> In the ravine, immediately in the rear of the institution, flows a beautiful brook. Upon the margin of this stream, which descends in a rapid succession of cascades, are the out-door baths, ag great variety of which have been provided. Among these are found the mising and falling douche, the running and risins sitz-baths, the running foot-bath, the plunge and wave baths
>
> In the grove, a few rods from the institution, a capacious swimming-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain stream. For this a pleasant screen is formed by a light awning curtained to the surface of the pond affirding ladies and children at all times ample opportunity for gain ing that valuable accomplishment, a knowledge of the art of swimming.
>
> From many points in the walks where the prospect is not intercepted by woods, an extensive panoramic view is presented of the cities o New York, Brooklyn, and the towns adjoining; East and West Bloomfield, North and South Orange, Newark, Belleville, Elizabethtown, the waters of New York harbor and Newark bay. States Island, its villages, &c. The drives, t ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

volume is the Personal Reign of Christ on

these increased facilities will enable the institution hereafter to recive and comfortably provide for, upwards of one hundred Cure-Gneets.

The establishment is admirably adapted for the watercure practice in winter, which for many discusses is the most ravorable period of the year, being fitted up in a superior manner, and provided with abundant supplies of cod and hot water. Ladies who require it need not leave their rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to a large number of them.

A bowling-siley and billiard table are attached to the establishment.

ablishment
The reading room is supplied with some of the chief
ournals of the Union—several New York dailies, a number
of the star dard American periodiculs, the Courrier des Etats
Unis, the Illustrated London News, Punch, &c., all of which
are received immediately after publication, and regularly

To ladies who desire that form of exercise, small flowe gardens are allotted. TERMS.

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THE above establishment is now commencing its fifth season. The increased accommodations and facilities which have been added from year to year, make it second to none in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with condinence to all who wish to avail themselves of the great facilities which the Water Cure System, when rightly and adders to all those who are seeking restoration to

FARM NEAR WASHINGTON FOR SALE,

PHILIPSBURG WATER CURE ESTABLISHple of gentlemen who had preceded him, he would print some remarks which he had preton a subject of interest to his constitiutency.

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KEEP COOL, GO AHEAD, AND A FEW OTHER POEMS. STEREOTYPED in the neatest Pocket style Price, paper covers 12 1-2 cents; cloth, 25 cents. Liberal discount to the Trade, to Book Agents, and to those who buy OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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A. M. GANGEWER. Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C., A TTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government. References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally.

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N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and sef tallow.

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FREE LABOR GOODS. JUST received at the Free Produce Store, a variety handsome fabries, composed of cotion, cotion and si and cotton and wool, mostly adapted to the demands or t summer, viz: Hair Cord Ginghams, Print and Solid Stri Ginghams, Fancy Ginchams, Lustres, Cord Check a Tape Check Muslins, 6-4 Dimities, Glazed Jaconetts, Saf

A NEW PLOUGH

LAW NOTICE. THE subscriber informs his friends and former pondents that he has resumed the Practice

Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1852 .- Jan 15 EDWARD W. SHANDS,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Post Office Buildings, St. Louis, Missouri. Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for South Carolina Alabama Florida Mississippi Connecticut New Jersey Virginia Minnesota Ter.

Also, Notary Public for Missouri.

Mr. S., having resided twelve years at St. Louis city, has an extensive acquaintance with business men in said city and throughout the State of Missouri.

OF Prompt attention paid to collections, prosecution of claims. Sec.

May 20-1y

POR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. 66 A Nil by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow A all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for med

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every

shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the rem our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims t) an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pul-Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion

of the cures it has effected, but the Agent below named will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves. For Influenza and Whooping Cough. NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26, 1851.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26, 1851.

Sia: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Indiana, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy. Four of my children have been affil ted with these diseases and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instantarelief.

M. Aleginty, Editor of the Maskville Wh. g.

J. M. Zimmerkman, Druggist.

Ever Consequence. For a Consumptive Cough.

For a Consumplive Cough.

PITTSBURGH, PA., F.b. 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR: For three years I have been afflicted with a cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last triel the Cherry Pectoral, which under Providence has cured me subgether. I am with gratifully sours.*

JAMES McCANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthms in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cher y Pectoral.

At first is seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weaks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and eajoy a state of health which I had never expected to evicy.

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College, Edward Huchcock, M. D., LL. D., &c.

AMHERST, Sept. 12, 1848

their names to recommend this preparation as the bes

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,